18 APR 1938

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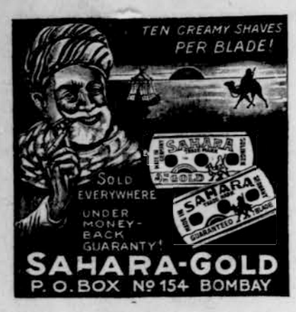

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed. Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 91 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Will Viceroy Succeed In His Mission?

Move For Indo-British Reconciliation

Mahatma Gandhi

LIGHT ON MAHATMA-LINLITHGOW TALKS

Window-Dressing Of Federation To Capture Congress?

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 15.

To-day's historic meeting between Gandhiji and Lord Linlithgow marks the culmination of the talks which the Viceroy has been having with Indian political leaders to sound their views with regard to Federation.

The official communique issued naturally is silent on the subject matter of conversations between the head of Government and the great Indian leader but the fact that the conversations lasted for 90 minutes amply indicate that all important subjects bearing on the political conditions in the country seem to have been freely, fully and frankly discussed in the Gandhi-Linlithgow interview.

Talks On Urgent Problems

FEDERATION AND THE CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS IT: THE PUSH THAT IS BEING SILENTLY AND SECRETLY GIVEN TO STATES TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS AT AN EARLY DATE: RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS CULMINATING IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS; THE BUDGET DEBACLE IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY; MR. DAIN'S APPOINTMENT AS ORISSA GOVERNOR ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TOUCHED DURING THE 90-MINUTES' CORDIAL TALKS BETWEEN MAHATMA AND THE VICEROY.

VICEROY AND PRINCES

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE VICEROY WILL, HEREAFTER, DEVOTE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH STATES AND THAT HE WILL INVITE INDIVIDUALLY AND SEVERALLY THE LEADING RULERS TO SIMLA FOR PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS.

Armed with the views of the Leaders of British India and Indian India, the Viceroy will discuss with the Secretary of State for India and other British Ministers the position in India and suggest his view regarding a solution thereof.

THESE DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON WILL RESULT IN AMENDMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT EITHER IN THE AUTUMN OF THIS YEAR, OR EARLY NEXT YEAR.

TO GIVE FEDERATION A TRIAL

How far these will satisfy Indian opinion remains to be seen, but hopes are expressed in political circles that efforts will be made to enable Congress to give Federation a trial on the same terms and with the same objective as the Provincial part of the Constitution.

Delhi Communique *Page 20*

Lord Linlithgow

Rebels Capture Traiguera

Sanjorge Occupied: Desperate Street Fighting To North-east Of Lerida

SARAGOSSA, April 15.

The Nationalists expect to reach sea to-day.

They have occupied Sanjorge, eight miles from the coast. There was very hard fighting at Traiguera which eventually fell, but strong Republican resistance expected at Sanmateo did not materialise.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE TRAIGUERA

SARAGOSSA: April 14.

Following the capture to-day of Traiguera, 5 miles west of Chert, the Nationalists are now ten miles from the Mediterranean on two different roads.—Reuter.

Desperate Street Fighting

BARCELONA, April 15.

Desperate street fighting is proceeding for 36 hours in the village of Vallfogona 17 miles north-east of Lerida.

Republicans are attempting to dislodge the Nationalists from the East bank of the River Segre.—Reuter.

SARAGOSSA, April 14.

The Nationalist troops have captured Sanmateo, three miles south of Chert and 11 miles from coast and also have taken Lajana 14 miles from Vinaroz.—Reuter.

U. S. WAR 'PLANES FOR BRITAIN?

NEW YORK April 15.

Great Britain intends to buy a thousand warplanes, mostly high-speed medium range bombers in the United States according to an "Authoritative person" quoted by the Washington Correspondent of the Associated Press of America.—Reuter.

DESTERILISATION OF INACTIVE GOLD

WASHINGTON, April 15

In accordance with President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress, the Treasury desterilised its entire hoard of inactive gold. Maturing bills will be paid off in gold. 1183 million dollars will be taken from the inactive Gold Fund, and 196 million from the treasury's working balance of free gold.—Reuter

LONDON, April 15.

Inaugurating the new fast service from South Africa the imperial Airways flying boat, carrying mails and passengers, arrived at Southampton in five days and two hours after leaving Durban.—**Reuter.**

GANDHIJI LEAVES DELHI

No Statement To Make To Press

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi with Mr. Pearylal, his private secretary, left for Wardha by the Grand Trunk Express this evening.

A large crowd saw him off. The departure of the train was delayed by over half an hour.

In reply to enquiries, Mr Mahadev Desai said Mahatma Gandhi had no statement to make to the press.

Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure was examined in the train and was found to be 182.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S DEPUTY FOR FRONTIER

Mahadeo Desai Leaves For Peshawar

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi who promised to visit the Frontier but could not so far proceed there, has decided to depute Mr Mahadev Desai there.

Accordingly Mr. Desai is leaving for Peshawar by to-night's Frontier Mail. A telegram about Mr. Desai's visit has been sent to Dr. Khan Sahib.—United Press.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR BENGAL?

Mahatma-Sircar Talks

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi's strenuous programme during his twenty hours' stay in Delhi included a meeting with Sir N. N. Sircar,, Law Member of the Government of India, lasting about 45 minutes.

It is believed that the possibilities of a Coalition Government in Bengal and also the release of prisoners in the Province were among the subjects that came up for discussion.

Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Asaf Ali met Gandhiji today.—A. P.

Lady Sircar's Present To Mahatma

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The "United Press" learns that Lady Sircar has presented Mahatma Gandhi with a cheque of Rs. 250 for the Harijan fund when Mahatmaji visited the Law Member after finishing his conversations with the Viceroy.—United Press.

Sad End Of Saugor Judge

Sukumar Bose Killed In Car Accident And Another Offical In Hospital

JUBBULPORE, April 15.

Two Indian Civil Service officials were involved in a tragic motor accident on Damoh Road, nine miles from Jubbulpore, last night.

Mr. Sukumar Bose, Sessions Judge, Saugor, was killed instantaneously while his companion Mr. Siruguri Jayarao, Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, is lying in Victoria Hospital in an unconscious condition. Their two servants received minor injuries.

Both the officials who were till recently stationed here, were arriving for Easter Holidays.

Mr. Bose's remains were cremated on the bank of the Nerbudda this afternoon.—United Press.

CAPTAIN KILLED

Serious Fighting On Frontier

NEW DELHI, April 15.

A Press "Communique" states that on the morning of 14th April two strong patrols of Scouts from Kotkai and Splitoi in South Waziristan encountered opposition from hostile gangs in the hill country north of Splitoi. The patrol from Kotkai is believed to have had seven Scouts wounded, but this is not yet confirmed. The patrol from Splitoi was more heavily engaged and the Government of India regrets to report that Captain I. D. B. Dewar, 2/17th Dogra Regiment and South Waziristan Scouts was killed

Aircraft co-operated during the day and took action against parties of the enemy engaged with the Scouts. Mobile columns from Manzai and Wana have proceeded by motor transport to Splitoi to support the Scouts. The patrol witdrew to Kotkai and Splitoi respectively.—A. P.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL ON RAILWAYS

Mahatma's Reply To Pathan

NEW DELHI, April 15.

While Mahatma Gandhi was leaving the Harijan Colony for the Viceroy's House, a funny incident took place.

A Pathan from Mardan accosted Gandhiji and demanded Railway fare from Delhi to his place or he would travel without ticket and court imprisonment.

Gandhiji smilingly said that so many people were travelling ticketless without being sent to jail.—United Press.

"REMEMBER APRIL 24"

India Must Forge Non Violent Sanctions

Congress Call To Clove Consumers

DESIST FROM USE OF DISPENSABLE LUXURY FOR A TIME TO HELP NATIONALS IN ZANZIBAR

ALLAHABAD: April 15.

The following Circular has been sent by Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., to the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees:—

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the Clove Boycott Committee has issued an appeal to strengthen the boycott of cloves from Zanzibar. The boycott was decided upon by the Congress when all efforts to get justice for our countrymen, long settled in Zanzibar and carrying on clove trade failed. We have no national Government to enforce exclusion of cloves by legislation. We have to rely entirely upon the self-sacrifice of our people, and their willing and voluntary obedience rendered to the directions of the national organisation.

What has been done so far is splendid. But it is not enough. The boycott has been chiefly confined to merchants. The hands of the merchants need be strengthened by the general consumer. If the public refrain for a while from purchasing cloves, merchants will lack inducement to break the boycott. After all cloves are not a necessity of life. They are a dispensable luxury. If to protect our countrymen abroad from injury and assert our national self-respect we refrain from purchase of cloves for some time it will be no great sacrifice.

All Congress and other national organisations must, therefore, respond to the appeal of the Chairman of the Clove Boycott Committee. They must organise processions and meetings throughout the country on Sunday April 24, and educate public opinion about the objects of the boycott. Efforts should be made to get existing stocks with merchants sealed up. To-day it is not the interest of the Indian merchants in Zanzibar alone that is at stake. It is our honour and word of the Congress. We must make it plain to all that inspite of a foreign Government indifferent to Indian interests inside and outside the Country, the will of the nation can forge peaceful and non-violent yet effective, sanctions to safeguard our just and legitimate rights. I have no doubt that you will make the boycott day a great success."—A. P.

President Of Eire

Move To Have Uncontested Election Under New Constitution

LONDON, April 15.

Election of the new President of Eire (Irish Free State) has been fixed for May 31, nominations for May 4 and candidates may withdraw nomination upto May 11. The contest will be by popular vote. Neither Mr. De Valera nor Mr. Cosgrave wants a contest, but hitherto out of half a dozen names mentioned, agreement cannot be found on a candidate acceptable to both sides. The President will be purely a constitutional figurehead with powers and functions almost identical with those of a Governor-General. He will not take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown, and will assume office at the end of June.—Reuter.

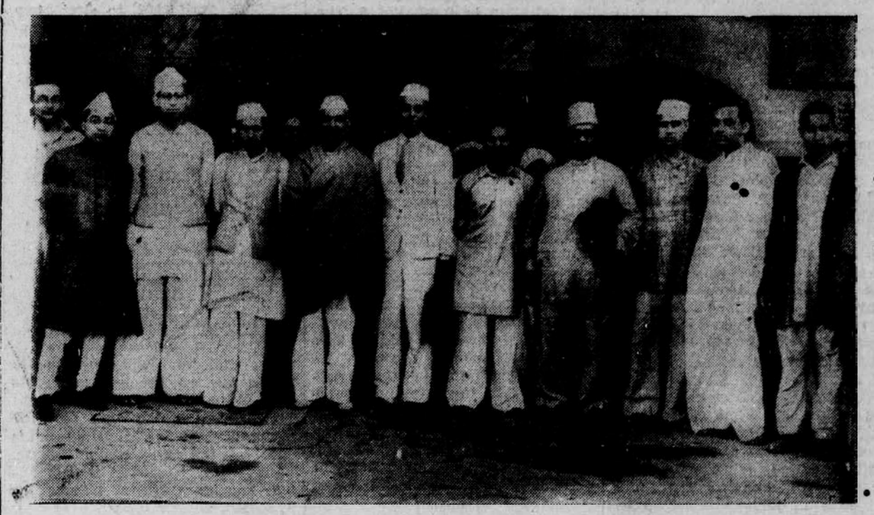
PATEL'S S. O. S. TO PORBUNDER

Picket Consignment Of Zanzibar Cloves

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

On receipt of a telegram from the Bombay Congress Committee that about 2,000 bales of Zanzibar claves have been dispatched to Porbunder in Kathiawar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent a wire to the Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be vigilant and organise picketing, if necessary, for the boycott of the cloves.

The District Congress Committee is taking vigorous steps for organising boycott of cloves and picketing godowns and shops.—A. P.



The annual session of the Congress Socialist Party Conference was held at Lahore on Wednesday under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Mansani (Centre) with Acharya Narendra Deo to his right.

BLACK-OUT PLANS FAIL

Cinemas In London Circumvent Strike Of Projectionists

LONDON, April 15.

Fine, though not particularly cheerful, weather was experienced in London this Good Friday, with the sun occasionally struggling through rain clouds. The chief matter of interest in the town was whether cinemas would open in view of the strike of the projectionists, belonging to the electrical Trades Unions, which instructed them to black-out last evening, pending grant of an increased wage and a 45-hour week. A few cinemas had to close down in the outer Suburbs last night, but only one news reel theatre in the West End was totally affected, the managers having provided for the emergency by the engagement of substitute projectionists from the rival union consisting of Entertainment Employees.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD AGREEMENT

Final Settlement On Standardization Of Wages

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

It is understood that the question of standardization of wages in the Ahmedabad Mills has been finally settled between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SPANISH REBELS' SUCCESS

SARAGOSA, April 15.

The Nationalists General Aranda's troops in the afternoon entered the coast town of Vinaroz, cutting the road and rail communications between Catalonia and the rest of Spain.—Reuter.

FRANCE ALSO WANTS A-PACT

PARIS, April 15.

It is understood that France desires an agreement with Italy similar to the Anglo-Italian Pact.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced assistants for Spinning, Weaving, and Bleaching Departments of Bombay Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box 10102, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Law Graduates and Lawyers, who desire to improve their future prospects. Results sure. Apply The New Dawn, Delhi. (10115)

Wanted temporarily an Engineer, a Surveyor, a Mistry and a Clerk on Rs. 100, 60, 50, and 40 p.m., respectively for carrying out Town Planning Scheme Works at Ghatkopar. Qualified and experienced persons only need apply immediately with copies of certificates. (Sd.) Jethalal P. Parekh, President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. Municipal Office, Ghatkopar, 12th April, 1938. (8352)

The New India Assurance Company, Ltd., (Post Box 969, Bombay) invites applications from Indians for training in India and abroad under the revised Rules of its Apprenticeship Scheme. Applicants must be Honours Graduates (preferably First Class) in Arts, Science or Commerce of any recognised British or Indian University and not more than 23 years of age. Copy of the Rules will be sent only to those applicants who possess the required qualifications. (8322)

Applications are invited for the post of the Managing Director of the Patiala State Bank, Salary Rs. 500—50/2—700. Applicants should state fully their academic professional and legal qualifications. They should state also their knowledge and experience in banking and in co-operative work and enclose references: Applications should reach the Finance Minister, His Highness' Government, Patiala, by the 30th April, 1938. (8360)

Wanted an influential and experienced graduate as Branch Manager in Bombay, having full knowledge of management in Fire, Marine, Accident Insurance business, stating salary. Apply Box 10097, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Ardent, experienced, qualified, Educationist, knowing English, Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi, music, handicrafts, yogic and physical exercises, nature-cure, accountancy, type-writing, correspondence, organising and secretarial work, seeks life-work. Please write to Mr. Bachubhai, C/o Kantilal Joshi, Suraj Bhuwan, 10th Road, Khar.

62. TO BE LET

To let decent 4 and 5 room Blocks, westerly facing, Gokhale Road North, near Portuguese Church, Dadar. See D. R. Khanolkar, Star Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar. 'Phone 31703. (10103)

To Let—New Building to be com-pleted by the end of June at Carnac Road near Small Causes Court with all modern conveniences and lift. Two shops to let and also offices from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 suitable for lawyers. Apply Box No. 10083 "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—For Hindus—Rent very moderate. Centrally situated, airy, well-lighted, upper and lower flat, acc. two bed-rooms, draw, dining, rooms, verandah, etc., at 'Dharam Kuti', (Tukaram Build.), at Tardeo, Chikalwadi. Apply No. 7, on the premises. (10110)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10104, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping, Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dut-ton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (10046)

174. BOOKS

Read "Defence of Madame Bla-vatsky" by Beatrice Hastings. Vol. I. "Madame Blavatsky and the Mahatma Letters". Vol. 2. The Coulomb Pamphlet. Each Vol. is complete in itself, price Re. 1 annas 12. International Book House, Ash Lane, Bombay.

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly inte-resting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

Are you doomed in New York Cotton Speculation? I can help you to recover your losses definitely. Ten master golden keys based on Numerical values. No humbug. No tables. Full instructions how to invest money. Price Rs. 20. Available from "Sinha Rashi", Care, Gokuldas Biharilal Gor, Near Dewas Gate, Ujjain, (C.I.). (10099)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consult-ing Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted an active Agent to pro-cure good tenants in well-ventilated, airy buildings with electric lights, etc., at Dadar. Apply to Box No. 10113, "Bombay Chronicle".

Presidency Provident and Gen-eral Insurance Co., Ltd. (Estd. 1924, Funds over 8 lakhs, and Policies over 45,000) requires honest, hard working and business getting Organisers for Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahal Districts. State age, qualification, experience, business prospects and salary expected, to the Head Office, Mherwan Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (10111)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Registered Office of Art Silk Products, Ltd., have been shifted from Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, Fort to second floor, above Thakkar and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

C. J. BHAVNANI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
(8379)

TENDERS FOR PAPER AND STATIONERY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of papers for the Press and Stationery articles for the use of Government offices for one year from 1-8-1938 to 31-7-1939.

Tenders should reach the undersigned before 9-0 hours on 31st May 1938, superscribed on the envelope, "Tender for Paper and Stationery".

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had on any working day during office hours (i.e., 7-30 to 10-30 hours) on payment of Rs. 5 (five) only in cash or by money order only.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Dept.
Baroda, dated 13th April, 1938.
(8378)

THE NAVABHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company the Fifth Meeting of the Policyholders of the above Company, entitled to vote under Article 99, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 261-263, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 30th April 1938, to elect two Directors from amongst themselves, to represent them on the Board of Directors, in the place of Mr H. D. Pataskar and Mr. E. B. Raiderkar who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board.
R. N. MOGHE.
Managing Director
Bombay, 15-4-1938
(8381)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	2299
75.	1502
76.	1467
77.	1467
78.	1467
79.	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938.
(8331)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Panna State Catechu, Gum, Honey and Wax contracts will be auctioned on the 30th April, 1938, at 7 a.m. from Panna itself. Other Forest produce, such as teak, bamboos and other produces will be auctioned on the 7th and 30th June, 1938, from Buxwaho and Panna respectively.

The would be contractors are requested to kindly attend the place and places on mentioned dates. The other particulars, if required, Chief Forest Office, Panna may please be addressed.

CHIEF FOREST OFFICER.
Panna State, C. I.
(8335)

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the office of the undersigned on Thursday the 28th April, 1938, up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the work of providing additional storage tanks for the D. D. Chawls at (1) Naigaum, (2) De-Lisle Road, (3) Sewree, and (4) Worli, costing approximately Rs. 45,600, Rs. 34,300, Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 22,100 respectively.

Tender forms with specifications may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 each, on any working day up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) (2 p.m. on Saturdays) except that on which tenders are to be received.

Each tenderer is required to lodge the undernoted deposits as earnest money, which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank Receipts or the Treasury Chalans should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money no tender can be considered

Item (1)	Rs. 500
Item (2)	Rs. 400
Item (3)	Rs. 200
Item (4)	Rs. 300

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge the undernoted security deposits.

Item (1)	Rs. 2,300
Item (2)	Rs. 1,800
Item (3)	Rs. 700
Item (4)	Rs. 1,200

The right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
(8377)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SUNDERBAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Kanji Narsey of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, situate at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Elphinstone Road, also known as Elphinstone Road, Low Level Road South, outside the Fort in the Sub-District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 437 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 196, New Number B|12144, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 2 A|2632 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 877 of Lower Parel, Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under G Ward No. 2502(3), Street No. 39-39A and bounded, on the East by the vacant ground of Oosman Gani, on the West partly by the property of Wala Jetha and partly by the property Wallibai, widow of Anand Daya on the North by the aforesaid Elphinstone Road and on the South by the water passage.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1938.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8375)

Public Notices

THE NAVABHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 261|63, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To read and confirm the minutes of the previous Ordinary General Meeting.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Revenue A|C for the period ending 31st July 1937.
(3) To elect three Directors for the current year in place of Dr. S. K. Gokhale, Mr. S. V. Naik, Mr. V. M. Jani who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April 1938 to 15th May 1938, both days inclusive

By order of the Board.
R. N. MOGHE.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 15th April, 1938.
(8380)

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY THIS SUMMER IN Charming Kashmir.

From 15th APRIL, 1938, RAIL-CUM-ROAD RETURN TICKETS for ALL CLASSES will be issued from BOMBAY V.T., POONA, NAGPUR, JUBBULPORE (via Bina and Katni) JUBBULPORE (via Itarsi) BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AGRA CANTT., and MUTTRA to SRINAGAR via DELHI and RAWALPINDI or JAMMU TAWI, the latter route being available from 1st MAY.

Detailed particulars regarding fares, conditions of issue, free allowance of luggage admissible and timings of Out Agency Motor Service, will be gladly furnished on enquiry by STATION MASTERS of the stations named above, or by the Information Bureau, G.I.P. Railway Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

8307.

Auction Sales

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at De Monte Street, Bandra:—Land admeasuring about 331-6/9 Sq. Yds. with a building thereon at the North side of De Monte Street in Bandra bearing Municipal No. 469.

Under instructions from Messrs. Albara & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangirji Katrak and Dr. Kekobad Sorabji Katrak, the proving Executors of the Will of Aderji Khurshedji Panthaki deceased.

Sale on Sunday the 24th April 1938, at 4-30 P. M. on the premises of the property.

Full Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the above-mentioned attorneys, Central Bank Building, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS KARSANDAS NATHA, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Banian Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly or now of Borah Hyderally Cupunjee, on or towards the West by the house formerly or now of Naranji Khimji and another, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Banian Road and on or towards the South by a Sweepers' Passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 3207, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 8243, Laughton's Survey No. 1257, Cadastral Survey No. 2513 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6295 and Street No. 35.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1938.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8359)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALJI RAVJI and ANANDJI RAVJI have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interests in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land, containing an area of eight hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 312 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Chandavarkar Road, on the South-East by Plot No. 313 of the said Estate, on the South-West by Plot No. 301 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hathibhai Sakerchand and on the North-West by a Road forty feet in width which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 856 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 252|10, Matunga Division.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1938.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(8374).

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Bunglow furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej & Other safes, Chesterfield sets, Remington typewriter No. 12, Kelvinator, Wrist watches, Zunda Cabinet, Singer Machine, H. M. V. Graniophone, Remington portable typewriter, English Billiard table, Dining table and Chairs, etc.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 10/18th SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BANDRA, RAJAN.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas & Madgavkar, Attorneys for Mr. Joseph Emetherio Lobo, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Joseph Mathew Pereira the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage dated 5th February 1930, sell by Public Auction the 10/18th Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned immovable Property on SUNDAY, the 24th day of April, 1938, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of ancestral land toegther with the dwelling house situate at Bandra, Rajan, bearing city survey No. 17 and Municipal No. 17 and 17A and bounded on the East by the house of Thomas Pereira, on the West by the house of Manoel Fernandes, on the South by Public Road, and on the North by the house of Vincent Pereira.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Hamam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.

Grand Auction Sale of ultra-modern household and office furniture, Radio set, gramophone, roll top, office tables, Zoondah wardrobe and Lady's dressing table, harmonium, Cashmere carved burma, carpet, safe, glassware, crockery, platedware, etc., TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 16th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at "Rustom Building", Show Room, Church Gate Street, Fort. On view.

Auction Sale of modern bungalow, high class furniture, gramophone, all-wave Radio, picture set, English safe and steel wardrobe, wall clock, rich cut glass ware, crockery, best platedware, etc., also one Buick Touring Motor Car. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No 27, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Property of G. M. Robert, Esqr. On View. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

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Presents this UNIQUE Chance of DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME for EASTER holidays
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MARLENE DIETRICH
and
GARY COOPER
in
"DESIRE"
.....Seven Heavenly Days of Glorious Romance!.....
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:—
MORN. MATINEE AT 10-30A.M.
"SIGN of the CROSS"
A Cecil B. De Mille Production.
MONDAY: 18TH:—
An ERNST LUBITSCH Production
"ONE HOUR WITH YOU"
with MAURICE CHEVALIER and JEANETTE MACDONALD
MONDAY MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.
Cecil B. De Mille's
"THE CRUSADE"
See all Morning Matinees at —:REDUCED PRICES:—

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
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'CHIRANJEEVI' or 'MARKANDEYA'
(In KANARESE Language)

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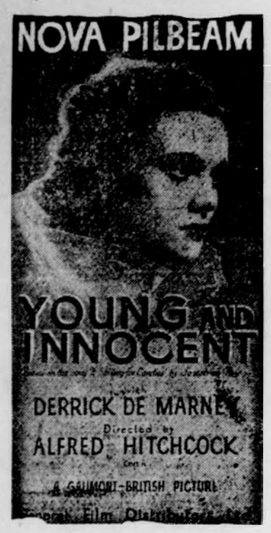

A WORD TO THE LOVERS OF DISNEY'S ART

When you saw Walt Disney's masterpiece "Snow White and Seven Dwarfs", you fell in love with the art of Disney..... But Prabha Pictures of Kolhapur requests you to see the natural talents, the divine gifts bestowed upon the kiddies by God in their first Marathi devotional idyll "DHRUV" you will be charmed, you will positively fall in love with the wonderful performance, the music, the expressions that the stars—all under 12 have presented in here. It will shortly be released at Bombay's leading Cinema.

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"MOUNTAIN MUSIC" MINSTREL
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DANCES! MELODY—MUSIC!
Also Musical rhapsody in entire Technicolor
Plans Open 'Phone 22666
Sunday Morning Show at 10 A.M.
Paramount's Musical Heat
Marlene Dietrich
in
ONG OF SONGS

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

V U B 244 metres 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres 3,306 kc/s for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a. m.
11-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Deshgaud 11-40 Master Dinanath of Surat.
p. m.
12-10 Sarangi Recital Abdul Shakoor Khan 12-30 Kumar Gandharv Thumri, Bhairavi 1-0 Recorded European Music 1-30 For Children.

TRANSMISSION II

p. m.
5-30 Proceedings of Population and F. H. Conference Relayed from Town Hall 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Current Events 7-45 Bai Jaddanbai 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Bhakti in temple by AIR Artists 9-30 News 9-45 Book Review By J. Bartley 10-0 Ena MacDonald: Soprano 10-20 Rex Redgate Knight baritone 10-30 Radio Quartette.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4m. 810 kc/s and 49.1 m. 6,100 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p. m.
12-36 Violin, Vocal Recital 1-6 Film Favourites 1-36 Rasakatha By Asude 1-51 Recorded Programme 2-6 Joan of Arc A talk in Bengali by Gupta 2-21 Aguntuk': A Musical playlet 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Kankabati 5-51 Bibhuti Dutt 6-11 Manikmala 6-31 Chittaranjan Roy 6-46 Ali Husain and Party 7-6 'Manasi' 7-51 Peep into Life of Flowers talk in Bengali by Sen 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Rothin Chatterjee 8-41 Kamalabala 9-1 Commercial News Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Something to Laugh at 9-36 Dancing Time.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 Hour with villagers 6-30 Instrumental interlude By Khyber Orchestra 6-35 Mohd. Sulaiman 6-55 Zohra Jabeen 7-15 Naghma-i-Hal 7-25 Lala Rukh 7-45 Poetry talk in Hindustani by O. H. Malik 8-0 Zohra Jabeen 8-20 Dance Music 8-25 Lala Rukh 8-30 Piano, Violin and Tabla 8-55 Mohd Sulaiman News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Zohra Jabeen 9-54 Sharab-i-Zindagi 10-0 Social play in Hindustani.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 Gulzar Gig 6-15 Haidar Bakhsh 6-20 Religious Music 6-40 Sardar Husain 6-45 Gulzar Gig 7-0 For Countryside Gulzar Gig 7-30 Classical Music 8-0 Recorded Programme 8-30 Gulzar Gig 8-50 Classical Music 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Bhai Lal 10-5 Kumbh 10-35 Gulzar Gig.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p. m.
6-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra 6-40 Akhtarbai of Fyzabad 7-5 Mukund Vishnu Kalvint 7-25 Amir Ali 7-30 Mahindra Pratab Singh Khayal eiman 7-45 Chouk (Lucknow) talk in Hindustani By Sabahuddin Umar 8-0 Types of Thumris 8-25 Shahab-ud-Din and Party of Benares 8-40 Mukund Vishnu Kalvint 9-10 Dharma Nand Tewari 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Night-bird and the Watchman A talk by Jai Karan Nath Misra 10-0 Shahab-ud-Din and Party 10-20 Parshotam Narain 10-35 Akhtarbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p. m.) 21.63 Mc/s. (18.93 m) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m) GSO (to 3-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m). GSP 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)
p. m.
7-27 Opening 7-30 At Black Dog 8-0 London Palladium Orchestra 8-40 Cabret 9-10 instrumental Music 9-30 News 9-50 Quarterly Technical Talk By Chief Engineer of B B C 10-5 Dansant.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m). GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m) GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55 m).

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I
A.M.
7-0 Popular Music. Instrumental Interlude. 8-15 AIR Orchestra. 8-25 Sartaj. 8-30 Idan Jan. News. 8-30 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

Noon.
12-0 Woman's World.
P.M.
12-30 The meeting Point. 1-0 Swing in the Air.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
6-0 Evening Melodies. 6-45 Sarangi Solo. 7-0 For villagers Only. 8-0 World Goes Round and Round. Talk in Hindustani by R. A Siddiqui. 8-15 Vocal and Instrumental variety. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Halle Orchestra. 10-0 Indebtedness. 10-15 Violoncello Recital. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Transmission I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s
P.M.
6-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Tiny Tunes. 7-39 Harimat. 7-30 Cocktail-Time 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Parvati Paro 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Ragas of the Night. 10-45 Vilayat Khan. 10-55 News.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

Alleged Cruelty To A Dog

Moti alias Baloo, which is said to be the name of the dog that is made to play in the "Dog-dine Trick" in the exhibition grounds of the Indian Industries Fair at the Esplanade Maidan, will be the central figure in an interesting case that will come up for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on April 272.

Though Mute, Moti will be an interested witness in the case as its future will to a great extent depend on the Magistrate's Judgment.

The alleged sufferings and torture of Moti, while performing tricks, excited the sympathy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, which consequently launched a prosecution against its trainer and the managing director of the Indian Industries Ltd

The complainant in the case is Dr. Purshotam Ganesh Date, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, who filed a complait, on Thursday, before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charging Umar Noormahomed, owner and trainer of Moti, and Mr. G. S. Ranade, Managing Director of the Indian Industries Ltd. with cruelty to the dog on April 6. under Section 3 (a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act.

In answer to the immediate summons the accused appeared yesterday evening before the Magistrate, who, after hearing counsel for the complainant and the accused ordered that the dog should be allowed to be examined by a doctor before and after a performance.

While removing the belt off a pulley in the Colaba Land Mill, on Thursday morning, a worker named Pandurang Bhawoo, 38, sustained fatal injuries, as the pulley frame broke and caught him on the head. He died in the G. T. Hospital an hour after admission.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. K. S. Sethna) sends the following statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Fund upto 31st March 1938:

The grant from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the year 1937-38 Rs. 11,000; Mr. S. B. Nariman Rs. 60; Mrs. F. Dhalla Rs. 40; Dr. R. K. Dhuru, Rs. 25; The N. M. Wadia Charities for the months of December 1937 January, February 1938, Rs 150; Mr. K. S. Powwala, Rs. 10; Dr. N. H. Vakeel, Rs. 10; In memory of Jaiji N. Wadia per J. P. Wadia, Rs. 51; Mr. H. Kapadia in memory of his friend the late Mr. Framji Petit, Rs. 10; Mr. R. P. Mehta, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jainawala, Rs. 40; a Parsi lady Rs. 10; Seth R. Dharamsey, Rs 25; R. D. B. Rs. 20; Mr. C. D. Parekh, Rs. 3; Mrs. M. N. Disana, Rs. 10; Lady Cawasji Jehangir, Rs. 100; Mrs. S. C. Sethna, Rs. 20; Mr. B. M. Mistry, Rs. 4; an admirer, Rs. 10; Grant from the Government of Bombay (last instalment) Rs. 625; Mr. Ghachi Hassanbhai Omer, Rs. 326-8-0.

The Management of the Beggars' Camp which is now known as "The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute" has been entrusted to the King George V Memorial and it is requested that the donations may be forwarded to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Hony. Treasurer, King George V Memorial, Cannada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay No. 1.

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Bombay Public has Received it with unprecedented Ovation

BOMBAY TALKIES' Wonderful Social Screen Drama

NIRMALA

Starring:—

Devika Rani

Melodious SONGS and DUETS that you would never be tired of hearing

EXCELLENT DANCE

by

MUMTAZALI & ASHALATA

Powerful Dialogues
Charming Situations
Faultless Technique

As a Loving Mother who invited and suffered Privations and miseries in her fight against fate for the sake of her child.

with

ASHOK KUMAR

And—Maya Devi, Saroj Borkar, Kamta Prasad, M. Nazir, P. F. Pithawala, Pratima, Gulbadan, Mira, Nazir Bedi, Etc.

3 SHOWS:—
5-15; 8 & 10-45 P. M.
Matinee Sat. Sun. Mon. 2-30.
Special Show To-morrow 10-30 A. M.

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EASY WIN IN EASTER POLL!

with the commencement of the Easter Holidays yesterday, "300 DAYS & AFTER" turns out to be the most popularly patronised among the held-over films now on release.....
.....THANKS TO:——

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300 DAYS AND AFTER!

with MOTILAL, BIBBO, YAKUB
Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI

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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
To-day, Tom. & Mond.: 2-30 p.m.

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will sing from to-day in Blazing thriller of all time

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AT

PLAZA, Dadar

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NATRAJ FILMS.

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Starring
The Incomparable DURGA KHOTE
with
★ MUBARAK ★ SALVI
★ NAYAMPALLY ★ VIMLA, etc.

ENANA SHOW for LADIES at 1-45 p. m. on Wednesday, 20th April. REDUCED RATES

— 2ND WEEK —

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Daily 5, 8, 10-45. Matinee at 2-15 on Sat. Sunday & Holidays.

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★ DEXTEROUS DIRECTION.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"
The Prabhat Touch To Shri Krishna

Starring:—
SHANTA APTE, RAM MARATHEY,
Master Parashram, Shanker.

Directed by:—
V. DAMLE, S. FATEHLAL.

★ More Soulful than "KUNKU" ★
★ More Elevating than "TUKARAM" ★

PREMIERE ON 23,
Central CINEMA Girgaum

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Tata Shield For Lawn Tennis Goes To Parsi Gymkhana

(BY LOOKER ON)

The Inter-Club Tennis Tournament for the Tata Shield was played off at the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana during the last two week-ends. Contrary to expectations, Bandra Club, the holders, and Bombay Gymkhana another strong side, went down in the fray and Parsi Gymkhana, by no means the strongest combination in the Tournament, ran out victorious. Although the winners did not possess such outstanding pairs as Tew and Mytton and Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh, they had enough balance of power in their favour to carry them home. A. C. Suntook and A. J. Wadia actually turned the scale by their gallant fights. There is no doubt that the Parsis fully deserved their victory.

MAKE IT INTERESTING

At the same time it has to be freely admitted that the Competition evoked very little interest either among the players or among the tennis fans of Bombay. I am told that it was a job on the part of Club Secretaries to put up their strongest teams and keep them in training. As for the number of spectators attending each day I need not mention it. I am unable to divine the cause which led the Tournament Committee to do away with matches in singles and to restrict the contests in doubles only. If the Tournament is brought back to its old form and played some time earlier in the season, interest might be revived in it. At any rate, it will give the players greater scope to exhibit their talents and better chances to win the trophy. In short it should be played on the Davis Cup lines, though within its limited sphere so that it may help to raise teams in a similar manner and foster the same spirit even in a larger measure.

CHANGES IN B.P.L.T.A.

Tennis circles in Bombay have learnt with regret that J. Charanjiva, their favourite star, is to leave Bombay shortly. He has been transferred to the Nagpur Branch of the Burmahshell. He was the first Indian Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association and as such he acquitted himself quite creditably during his term of office. His departure will be a distinct loss to Bombay's tennis. But it will be Nagpur's gain. I wish "Charan" the best of luck in his new sphere of activity.

The "Chronicle" may well feel gratified with the result of its insistent demands for appointment of Indians to such responsible offices. Now in the vacancy caused by Charanjiva Indian has been elected. The veteran R. A. Wagle does not need any introduction to the tennis world of Bombay. He is something of a landmark in Bombay's tennis history. He has figured in more tennis finals than any other player I can think of. Quiet and unobtrusive by nature he has the knack of making himself pleasant to everybody. I wish him all success in his new office.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND

The Indian team of cricketers, sponsored by the Rajputana Cricket Club of Ajmer, sailed for England on Thursday last. Although Botawalla, Baporia and Ram Prakash could not accompany the team they would join it in England before the matches commence. Even otherwise it is a big company and the management will find it rather difficult to provide engagements for them. I suppose the elder men will stand by more or less and give the younger players chances to exhibit their talents and gain further knowledge by experience on the field of play. The question of Captaincy has been left over for decision by the members of the team themselves, although it is stated that the Nawab of Pataudi will lead them whenever he can. This is not a very satisfactory way of doing things. I hope the team will return home leaving good impressions behind them.

HITCH OVER FOOTBALL TOUR

Reports from Calcutta say that despatch of a football team to Australia is still uncertain. The A.I.F.F. has authorised the I.F.A. to send a team there on the distinct understanding that it will not be called an All-India team and only players registered with the I.F.A. will be permitted to make the trip. Of course, this was expected. But the hitch has arisen from the fact that Australia wants the team to leave India in May and tour that Continent for a period of six months. The Clubs are not willing to release their players during the height of the season—with the question of promotion and relegation hanging before them. If the I.F.A. relieves the anxiety of the Clubs by suspending this rule as far as the affected clubs are concerned, the problem might be easily solved. I wonder, however, how players will be able to tour such a long time and give of their best all along. These things cannot be fixed up in a hurry. The I.F.A. would do well to consider the matter in all its bearings before arriving at a decision.

BILLIARDS PLAYERS FOR AUSTRALIA

As if not to be outdone by their sister associations, the Billiards Association of India has decided to send two Billiards players P. K. Deb, the present all-India Champion, and M. M. Begg, last year's champion, to Melbourne to participate in the Empire Championship. How far they will succeed it is difficult to say. It is hoped that they will create favourable impression there. By the way, it is necessary to enquire how the above association came into being. It appears from the list of its office-bearers and members that it is no more than a provincial body of Bengal. Sometime ago an association was formed in Bombay to control the game in Western India. Is the latter affiliated to the former? The Secretary of the local Association would take up the matter and see that Bombay has proper representation on the all-India body. And also it is made thoroughly representative of the whole country.

A CURIO AND NOVELTY

Sheikh Subhan Sheikh Karim possesses a novel type of semi-precious stone. It is "Turquoise" matrix in oval shape which can best fit in a ring. Inside the stone are visible some layers, which, if scoured carefully appear to be some personalities. If it is held vertically one sees the image of Hanuman with a golden headgear on. If it is held horizontally the face of another personality appears. The stone is somewhat of a puzzle and will provide food for the curious gazers. The owner has in his possession a certificate from Hughes and Davies that the human figures seen in the stone are natural and not artificially produced in any way.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

ALLAHABAD: April 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University held on Thursday, it was resolved to appoint Pt. Amarnath Jha Vice-Chancellor of the University during the period of leave of Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, the present Vice-Chancellor for four months from July next.

Rent Bill Not Wanted

A letter on behalf of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, dated March 25, sent to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, Home Department, states that "there is no need for such a piece of legislation," as Bill No. 1 of 1938, being "a Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Presidency," for the various reasons, numbering eight, mentioned therein.

"Hindi Pracharaks"

Mr. Vithal Shetti writes:—With reference to the statement issued by Mr. H. K. Gundurao regarding the meeting of the Hindi Pracharaks, published in the chronicle of 9th instant, I have to state that there was absolutely no misunderstanding in my statement referred to by him. I stand by every word of the statement issued by me.

ATHENS: April 14.

In the semi-finals Sawhney beat Stefani by 6—3, 10—8.

In mixed doubles second round Mehta and Somogyi beat Sawhney and Miss Wheeler by 6—3, 6—4.—Reuter.

FIXTURES LIST OF "UNOFFICIAL" CRICKET TOUR

The following is the Fixture List of the "Unofficial" All-India Cricket team, which sailed from Bombay yesterday by s.s. "Conte Rosso" to tour England during the summer:—

May 10, v. Beckenham, at Keckenham.
May 11, vs. Indian Gymkhana, Osterley Park.
May 13, 14, vs. Grasshoppers. The Oval.
May 16-17, vs. Oxford University, Oxford.
May 20-21 vs. Sir Julien Cahn's XI, Nottingham.
June 3-4, vs. Aldershot Command, Aldershot.
June 6, 7 and 8, vs. A. Cambridge University XI, Cambridge.
June 10, 11, vs. West Norfolk. Hunstanton.
June 14, 15, vs. East Norfolk. Smallburgh.
June 20, 21, vs. Folkestone, Folkestone.
June 24, vs. North Middlesex, Hornsey.
June 29, 30, vs. Durham, Billingham.
July 1, 2, vs. Northumberland, Newcastle.
July 8, 9, vs. Berkshire, Reading.
July 13, vs Gravesend, Gravesend.
July 15, 16, vs. Household Brigade, Chelsea.
July 20, 21, vs. Indian Gymkhana, Osterley Park.
July 22, 23, vs. Lancashire Second XI. Old Trafford.
July 25, 26, vs. Lincolnshire Gentlemen. Lincoln.
July 27, vs Club Cricket Conference, New Malden.
July 30, vs. Basingstoke and Northants, Basingstoke.

Maharashtra Gymkhana

Maharashtra Gymkhana Open Football Tournament will commence from April 21, 1938, which is open to both civil and military teams. Entries close on April 17. Entrance fee is Rs. 7 and annas 8 only. This tournament is recognised by the Maharashtra Football Federation.

A cup and eleven medals will be awarded outright to the winners as well only a cup to the runners-up.

Full particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Gymkhana Open Football Tournament, Poona City.

HUGE FIRE IN HARDWAR

Whole Population In Panic

HARDWAR, April 15.

The entire Rori Island Colony consisting of thousands of huts and tents has been completely burnt down in a disastrous fire, which is still raging at the time of telegraphing (2-20 p.m.). Shops with contents valued at no less than Rs. 50 lakhs have been reduced to ashes. It is apprehended that there has been loss of life.

The conflagration has enveloped over four square miles of area. A fire engine of the Amritsar Sewa Samiti, which is the only one at the disposal of the authorities, is unable to check the flames. The whole population of Hardwar has been thrown into a state of panic. The fire started at 1-15 p.m.—A.P.

THREE KILLED AT HARDWAR

Railway Accident Sequel: Several Injured

BOMBAY, April 15.

The Divisional Superintendent E. I. R. Moradabad at Hardwar wires:—

On 15th April, 1938, at about 9-35 hours, while empty rake was being backed on Mela platform No. 4 for running out a special train for clearance of passengers for Delhi the rear bogie of the rake struck against the dead end of a buffer with the result that the buffer was uprooted and the rear bogie dashed against the gate of an enclosure having passengers. As a result of the accident three passengers were killed on the spot and three died subsequently in hospital, three were seriously injured and 25 received minor injuries. First aid, medical and other assistance were immediately rendered by the Railway Staff Government Railway Police and Seva Samiti volunteers. Names of the dead and injured are being ascertained and will follow.

Normal arrangements for clearance of Kumbha Mela traffic continue and clearance of traffic is brisk.—A.P.

FALCO

FAMOUS FOR OVER 200 Years

AWARDED HIGHEST HONOURS AT LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, AMSTERDAM, Etc.

Sole Agents:
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS,
24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

King OF Beers

FREE !! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of the Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.
SHAKTI BHANDAR, (Estd. 1928)
P. O. Auliabad, (Sylhet) ASSAM.

He Thought He was Getting Old but His Trouble was NIGHT STARVATION

I'M LEAVING THE CRICKET TEAM, BOYS. I ALWAYS FEEL TIRED AND DONE UP. I SUPPOSE I'M GETTING TOO OLD FOR AN ACTIVE LIFE.
NONSENSE, CAPTAIN! YOU'RE ONLY 31. YOUR HEALTH NEEDS SEEING TO. TALK TO THE DOCTOR WHEN HE'S FINISHED BATTING.
I'VE BEEN WATCHING YOU FOR SOME TIME NOW AND THIS WAKING TIRED MEANS YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. IT'S NIGHT STARVATION. START ON HORLICKS—TAKE IT REGULARLY—LAST THING AT NIGHT!
TWO WEEKS LATER.
THE DOCTOR'S RIGHT. I CAN FEEL THIS HORLICKS IS DOING ME GOOD. I'M GETTING ALL MY OLD VITALITY BACK.
ONE MONTH LATER.
LOOK AT THE CAPTAIN! HE'S FULL OF ENERGY THESE DAYS. AND ONLY ABOUT A MONTH AGO HE WAS HEADING FOR A BREAKDOWN.
YES, THE DOCTOR PUT HIM ON HORLICKS.

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves', enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion
GUARD AGAINST NIGHT STARVATION
(Savarni Kamjori)
take HORLICKS
—you sleep soundly, wake refreshed and have extra energy all day

SPECIAL OFFER!
Horlicks is best when made in the special Horlicks mixer. Send only As. 8 (for the large size) or As. 4 (for the small size) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

EROS

The most widely discussed Musical and Motion Picture event of the Season!

DELIGHTFUL DEANNA DURBIN IS HERE AGAIN ! !

Her name on everyone's lips .... Her smile in everyone's heart ... She will win your admiration all over again!

In a GLORIOUSLY GAY and CAPTIVATING STORY of YOUTH and SONG!

'Mad About Music'

FOUR SONG HITS

"I Love to whistle"

"Ser enade to the Stars"

"Chapel Bells"

and

"Ave Maria"

Deanna Durbin, lovable young singing star of Universal's production, "Mad About Music"

One of the finest cast ever assembled!

America's finest actor

Herbert Marshal

The principal feminine role played by popular

Gail Patrick

Hearing this hauntingly beautiful song—AVE MARIA—Sung by one of the most magnificent voices the world has ever known will be an experience you will never forget.

"MAD ABOUT MUSIC" bubbles with gaiety ... ... Sparkles with youth ..... glitters with Smartness is glorious with Laughter and Song.

ON STAGE ARGUS

World's greatest telepathist he answers any question reads any thought plays any tune on piano. Don't miss seeing him.

To avoid disappointment Book Your Seats To-day

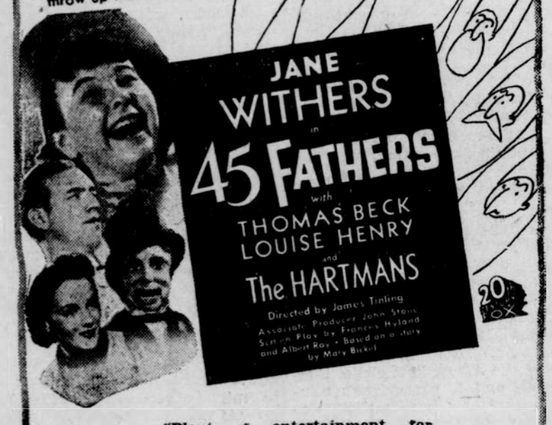
Popular Prices.

Daily 3 shows 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW at 10 A. M. on SUNDAY 17th April 1938.

THEY TRY TO MAKE A LADY OUT OF HER ... but it only makes a wreck out of them!

When Jane starts throwing things around ... and the ventriloquizing Hartmans throw their voices around ...45 millionaire guardians throw up their hands!



"Plenty of entertainment for the entire family....HILARIOUS FUN for ALL!"

Capitol DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE DAY

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 2, 1994
Muslim : Safar 14, 1357.
Parsi: Avan 13, 1307.
Hightide: 0-27, 13-15.m
Lowtide: 6-34, 19-05
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m

B. P. C. C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gandens, Byculla, Bombay on Saturday (16th April) at 9 to 11 p.m. (S. T.)

U. H. S. PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The second annual social gathering of this Association will be held to-day (Saturday) in Wagle Memorial Hall, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 4 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding and distributing prizes

BOMBAY SHOP ASSISTANTS' FEDERATION

A special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the office of the Federation, 62, Champa Gulli, Bombay 2, to consider the proposals of the Government of Bombay in respect of the Shop Assistants' Bill

TRAINERS' CLASS FOR STUDENTS

The trainers' class for the students who are to go to villages during the vacation for "Village Survey and Literary Campaign" will begin at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort. Students are requested to be present in their seats at least 15 minutes early.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.: Miss Amie Rustumji.
7 p.m. to 8 p.m.: Dr .G. S. Khair.

RAJSTHAN SAMMELAN

The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Rajasthan Marwar Karyakarta Sammelan will arrive in Bombay to-day (Sunday) by Nagpur Mail at 7-40 a.m. with a party of delegates. A number of delegates have arrived to participate in the session of the Conference which begins to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall

TRAVANCORE UNION

"Under the auspices of the Travancore Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. at Nappu Hall, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly), when Mrs. Kamala Devi Chatopadhyaya will speak on "The New Trend of Women's Movement". Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will preside."

S. N. D. T. KANYASHALA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Poona Girls' Athletic Sports will hold the First Prize Distribution Ceremony on Thursday (21st April) at 6 p.m. at the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Poona City, when Mr. W. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, will preside.

BOMBAY VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association will be held in the compound of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister has kindly consented to open the proceedings of the meeting and Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarvala, President of the Association will deliver his address.

SANTA CRUZ CHARITY FETE

This Fete, will be opened by His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, on Easter Sunday evening at 6. It will be held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, as well, on Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana grounds, behind the new Church.

On Sunday, at 9-30 p.m., there will be a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, at which valuable prizes will be given away. The Merry Warblers Band will be in attendance.

On Monday evening at 6, the Children's Treasure Trove and "Book Tea" will be a source of fun for the little folks. At 9-30 the Santa Cruz Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society will present a Variety Concert. They have made a name for themselves by their previous performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's Operas.

On Tuesday, at 5-30 p.m. there will be a Baby Show, followed by "Aladin," a Pantomime, presented by the Juniors of Santa Cruz. The Cinderella Dance at 9-30 will bring the Fete to a close.

Other features of the Fete are the various stalls, at which useful and rare articles will be exhibited for sale. Refreshments will be served in a delightful Dutch Garden.

THE REGAL

SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS AT 10-30 A. M.

SUN. 17th — WARNER BAXTER in "PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND"

MON. 15th — PAUL MUNI in "I AM A FUGITIVE FROM THE CHAIN GANG"

HOTEL-KEEPERS' MEETING

A meeting of owners of hotels, boarding and lodging houses, restaurants, and eating houses in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association, to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at the "Hira Baug" Hall, near C. P. Tank (Madhav Baug) Tram Terminus, Bombay, to consider, specially among other things, the Bombay Government's proposed measure the "Bombay Shops Bill." Barrister R. H. Pandya will preside

PROGRAMME OF OBSTETRIC CONGRESS

To-day's Programme.

9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Scientific Session —Papers on various subjects. Lecture Theatre, G. S. M. College.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Lunch—Exhibition grounds.

2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Scientific Session—Papers on various subjects. Lecture Theatre, G. S. M. College.

LATE PROF. P. B. NAIK MEMORIAL

The Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Community decided to raise a memorial to commemorate the memory of the late Prof. P. B Naik, who died on the 11th July 1936 after a meritorious service of well over 35 years to the community in the cause of education and appointed a committee for the purpose.

The committee has now finished the work of collection of funds for the memorial and has convened a meeting of all the donors to be held on Sunday, the 17th April 1938 at 4 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaum, Bombay, to decide upon the form of memorial.

All those who have contributed to the memorial fund are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

THE 'PREMIERE' OF THIRUVAN GADU

Subramanyam, the well-known Nadaswaram player of South India was much appreciated by an over-crowded house at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj premises. The programme for Thursday consisted of some new and popular kirtans. His rendering of Thodi and Sama Kirtans was impressive. But the high light of the day was 'Shanmugapriya' which the artiste rendered at great length. In this rag, Mr. Subramaniam exhibited rare originality by a careful and skilful synthesis of Karnataki 'Ravajatis' with Hindustani Tans. His sangathis in the lower pictures were of a high order. More impressive was the 'Srutibeta' at quick turns. The Thavul players regaled the audience with their 'gathes' and duet plays, wherein they showed remarkable stroke-work Mr. P. V. Subramania Iyer thanked the artistes for their performance and pleaded for more support to Samaj's musical activities

POPULATION & FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY (SATURDAY)

The following is the programme for the above Conference to-day (Saturday)

5-15 to 6-30 p.m.:—
Public session.
Messages and Greetings.
Welcome Address: Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee.
Opening of the Conference: The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.
Address: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Offg. President).
Presidential Address: Sir Vepa Ramesam.
Vote of thanks: Lady Cowasjee Jehangir.

6-30 to 8 p.m.:—
Exhibition and Cinema.

The exhibition is open to the public from Sunday to Tuesday between 4 to 8 p.m. (ticket annas two.)

RADICAL RESEARCH LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Manav-Sevak Samaj the 'Radical Research Lectures', will be delivered to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall premises of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli, when papers on the following social matters will be read. Fifteen minutes to be devoted for each subject:

1. Women's God is their Husband.
They don't need places of worship (Temples etc.) at all.
2. It is due to polygamy that we (Indians) have been conquered and ruled.
3. The Priest-craft has proved itself to be the greatest curse for the society.
4. Theory of Karma vs. the professional Astrology and Palmistry.

All are cordialy invited to attend.

Seth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora, in whose memory, his Executors and Trustees, Mr. Bhimji Kara and Dr. Tribhovandas C. Merchant gave a donation of Rs. 80,000 to conduct a Free Ward of 14 beds in Sir Harkisondas Hospital.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Public Session Opens On Saturday: Addresses By Joshi And Nariman

The following programme, (Provisional) is fixed for the two days, the sessions will last:

SATURDAY, (23rd April)

4 to 8 p.m.:—Public Session.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Chairman, Reception Committee) will deliver his welcome address.

Mr. N. M. Joshi will deliver his presidential address.

Subjects:—(1) Literacy in the City. Papers will be read by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, (Secretary Schools Committee), and Miss K. Khandwalla. Discussion will follow.

(2) Housing and health (including sanitation). Papers will be read by Miss G. Gokhale and Dr. B. H. Mehta. Discussion will follow.

5-30 to 6 Recess.

SUNDAY (24th April)

3 p.m.:—Public Session.

Subjects:— (3) (a) Prostitution in Bombay City. Paper will be read by Mr. P. G. Naik.

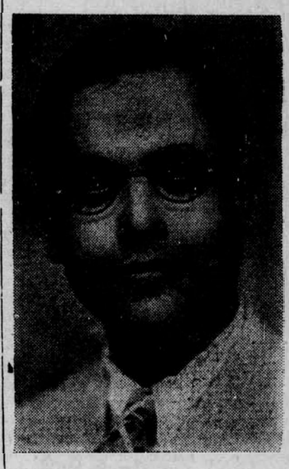
(b) Prostitution and venereal diseases. Paper will be read by Lt.-Col. J. M. Shah. Discussion will follow.

(4) Maternity and child welfare (including birth-control). Papers will be read by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar. Discussion will follow.

Resolutions will be passed and the appointment of the Committee to carry on the work on the lines suggested in the Conference will be made.

Vote of thanks.

4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Light refreshment. (Delegates and Reception Committee Members.)



MOHAMED ALY IBRAHIM LOKMAN, an Arab from Aden, who has passed the Advocate's Examination of the Bombay High Court.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN FELLOWSHIPS

The following Fellowships of the International Federation of University Women are available to members of the Federation of University Women in India:

1. A Swiss Hospitality Fellowship for the best essay on "The responsibility of the University in the National and International Community."

2. Sarah Smithson Fellowship, Newnham College, Cambridge for research in Philosophy or psychology.

3. University of Sydney Australia Fellowship for research in biological, geological or meteorological science.

Never Before a Fun Hit Like This!

The aces of musical entertainment ... the hilarity king of screen and radio and the producers of your biggest hit shows ... go to town together to give you the HIP-HIP-HOORAARINGEST SMASH HIT EVER!.

Eddie CANTOR in his first picture for Twentieth Century-Fox

ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN

WITH ALL THESE MERRY-MAKING ENTERTAINERS

TONY MARTIN • ROLAND YOUNG
JUNE LANG • LOUISE HOVICK
JOHN CARRADINE — DOUGLAS DUMBRILLE
VIRGINIA FIELD — RAYMOND SCOTT QUINTET
ALAN DINEHART — PETERS SISTERS • JENI LE GON

Directed by David Butler • Associate Producer Laurence Schwab
Screen Play by Harry Tugend and Jack Yellen • Based on a story by Gene Towne, Graham Baker and Gene Fowler

20th FOX

Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production

Bagdad goes Gay—dad to the tune of Gaieties and Revel's 1938 hits! "Laugh You Way Thru Life", "Vote for Home Abe", "Swing Is Here To Stay", "You Got My Heart Set On You"

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sundays Extra Show: 10 a. m. 'Ph. 41561.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Walter Winchell • Ben Bernie
SIMONE SIMON
in
LOVE AND HISSES

Darryl F. Zanuck's greatest 20th Century-Fox musical!

with
BERT LAHR
JOAN DAVIS
DICK BALDWIN

RUTH TERRY • DOUGLAS FOWLEY
CHICK CHANDLER

Directed by Sidney Lanfield of "Wake Up and Live" fame

Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan
Screen Play by Curtis Kenyon and Art Arthur
From a story by Art Arthur

GORDON & REVEL'S LATEST SONG HITS!

20th FOX

7 HOT AND HISSING SONGS 7

BANDRA BUS SERVICE

Petition To D. S. P. And Collector

Over 260 residents of Bandra have addressed a petition to the D.S.P., Bandra, on the subject of the Suburban Bus Service. Copies have been sent also to the Law Minister and the Collector.

In the course of the petition they urge:—

We respectfully therefore approach you with following suggestions and request you to take immediate action.

(1) by permitting other people to compete in the Bus Service with the present concern;

(2) by re-instating the bus service on the Palli as well as the Palli-Danda route;

(3) by compelling the Bus Owners to furnish the public with printed time-tables;

(4) by compelling the Bus Service to reduce the fares charged on the Palli-Danda and Palli Road routes;

(5) by removing the cause of long delays to passengers; and

(6) by selecting some responsible members of the public, including even the President of the Bandra Municipality, and constituting them in to a Committee or a Board who would exercise such supervision over the Bus Service as the public demands, and keep a vigilant eye so as to assist you on taking quick action with regard to any grievances which the public may have from time to time regarding the running of the buses in Bandra.

Telephone No. 22027 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 222 Registered No. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL

The Bombay Primary Education Bill, as modified by the Select Committee, is a distinct improvement upon the original draft. The latter left too little power in the local bodies actually responsible for the imparting of primary education and vested too much in the hands of the Government. The Select Committee has appreciably removed this defect, at the same time taking care to see that the local bodies do not abuse their powers. Among the most important clauses of the Bill are those which deal with the constitution of the Provincial Board of Education and of the local School Boards, and it is in these clauses that important changes have been made. The original clause about the Provincial Board provided for the nomination by Government of eight out of the twelve members of the Board, only four being elected by the local bodies. The Select Committee has wisely increased the number of elected members to six and has also provided that not more than three of the nominated members shall be Government officers. Another important change is the provision of a high educational qualification for every elected member of the Board. This will prevent incompetent persons from being elected as a result of communalism or nepotism at elections. Thus the elected members shall be either (1) a graduate of seven years' standing of any recognised University, or (2) a professor who has served in a recognised college in the province, or (3) a head master of ten years' standing of any recognised secondary school in the province. The qualification can well be made less rigid without being lowered, and recognition may be extended to national schools, colleges and universities which may be approved by Government for the purpose of this Bill, though they may not be recognised institutions in the customary technical sense. And if the qualification is thus made less rigid, we do not see why it should not be fixed for all members of the Board, elected or nominated.

Constitution Of School Boards

The next important clause is that which deals with the constitution of the local School Boards. In the form amended by the Select Committee the number of members of a Board has been increased from 12 to a maximum of 16 so as to provide for the adequate representation of minorities and backward communities. For members other than those representing special interests a reasonably high educational qualification has been fixed. As the qualification is not very high it should be made applicable to all members a few years hence. Representatives of special interests cannot discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily unless they have a minimum educational qualification. Moreover, the enforcement of such a qualification minimises the mischief that may result from improper election. We shall not further consider the details of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. But it should be noted that Government's wide powers of control over the Board exercised through the Administrators and Inspectors, both servants of Government and appointed by them, and also through the Director of Public Instruction, are left practically intact by the Committee.

A Free Hand

On the whole it is clear that most persons now demand, for various reasons, a greater control by Government over primary education than has been exercised during the last decade and a half. And the Bill is in response to this demand. Opinions will vary on its details, some holding that the Bill goes too far in transfering power to Government and others contending that it does not go far enough. But let the Bill have its chance and be judged by its results. One strong argument in its favour is that radical changes are imminent in the scope of primary education, which is most likely to be of a higher grade and of a longer duration than it has been so far. And whether or not ultimately the new system will be self-supporting or at least cheaper than the present one, large funds will have to be expended on the training of teachers for the new courses and on the equipment for vocational training. These are too heavy responsibilities for local bodies. Let the Government, who are pledged to the early inauguration of compulsory primary education and are also responsible to the public, have, for a time at least, a fairly free hand in the control of primary education. Let the new courses of instruction and the new system of administration be both judged by their results in the next few years.

Britain's Little War In Arabia

From papers received from England and Arabia it appears that Britain has been waging a little war of conquest in South Arabia about which the faithful Reuter's news-agency has been singular uncommunicative. Mr W. N. Ewer, writing in the "Daily Herald," says that the very core of the Anglo-Italian negotiations is, indeed, the bargain by which, in return for British recognition of the annexation of Abyssinia, Italy recognises the British "protectorate" over the Hadharamaut. "The protectorate", Mr. Ewer adds, "is meanwhile being established by the bombing planes of the Royal Air Force just as the annexation of Abyssinia is being enforced by the Italian bombers." Upto last year the tribes living between the "Aden Interior" and the Sultanate of Oman were independent but in March 1937, "the British Government suddenly by an Order-in-Council, assumed full powers of government over the whole area—without so much as a 'by your leave' to the tribes." And in order to make this protectorate effective, to quote Mr. Ewer again, "British warships anchor off the harbour and send landing parties ashore for parades but the chief weapon in inducing the tribes to submit to the new authority and to make 'treaties' is the Air Force and its bombs, any disturbance or inter-tribal trouble (which is endemic) giving a pretext". So, after all Hitler in annexing Austria was merely following Britain's example in South Arabia. No wonder Mr. Chamberlain adopted towards it the attitude he did.

An Economic Survey

The whole country will welcome the appointment by the Bombay Government of an expert Committee to recommend measures for the general economic development of the province and in particular to "examine the present position of small industries in the Province and to report on their place in the provincial economy in relation to agriculture and large industry." The findings of the Committee will be valuable to all provinces in India and no better Chairman could be found for it than Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. The Committee's terms of reference are wide and the enquiry promises to be as thorough as it will be comprehensive. Of special interest to Congress is the development of small industries. We do not know whether the Committee will attach to small industries the same importance that the Congress and Gandhiji do. However, the facts, figures and arguments made available by an unquestionably able body will be most useful to every provincial Government and the public in devising practicable methods of encouraging small industries.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Is It Declining?

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"Britain's national intelligence is declining. Democracy is doomed unless we can rear a less ignorant generation of voters." Thus Dr. H. Crichton-Miller, senior honorary physician of the Tavistock Clinic, lecturing to the British Medical Association in London.

The essential trends of civilisation are inviting hysteria, he said. They are all making for the success of authority over independent judgment.

Next time the Union Society of one of our universities is about to decide on some vital political or international issue, let the vote be restricted to those who have achieved a reasonable score in a laboratory test of individual judgment," he went on.

"The world might be surprised not only by the issue of the voting but also by the reduction in the franchise.

"The machine has given the workers leisure. But if a man has neither discovered nor been taught how to recreate himself in leisure, he can only make use of it to escape from that soul-destroying exhaustion that comes with mechanical monotony.

"I suggest that education of the workers for leisure should constitute one of our chief methods of reducing the great toll of functional ineffectiveness.

"Hereditarily," he emphasised, "we are doomed, and no sort of environmental change can ever neutralise the grim fact that the intelligent quotient of the nation is declining.

"Voluntary sterilisation, birth control certificates of fitness for marriage compulsory recording of pedigrees—every suggestion of safeguard is unacceptable.

"Perhaps, before it is too late, our legislators will wake up and reconsider the views of the doctors."

Germanism or Bolshevism

Britain would have to make up her mind whether she feared Germanism or Bolshevism more, said Sir Norman Angell in London.

"Our hesitations in respect of Russia and Spain," he said, "may lead us into a new form of the error we committed in 1914, and deprive our armed power of its effectiveness as a preventive of war."

It was extremely doubtful whether we would have power to resist the totalitarian block unless we had the assistance of Russia, the greatest military air power in the world. If we were to accept Russia's assistance, we should say so beforehand.

"We must make up our minds with courage where we are going to stand." said Sir Norman, "whether we are going to co-operate with Russia, otherwise the war which will certainly come will not only be disastrous—we shall lose it."

Sir Norman said that it was assumed that the mere fact of being heavily armed was in itself a deterrent to war. But Britain and her allies had great power in 1914, yet it failed to prevent war because the aggressor did not know beforehand that he would have to face that power.

Boycotting Baby-Killers.

A campaign to boycott all nations that drop bombs on defenceless women and children was launched by a group of 50 women.

They met at tea at the Dorchester Hotel as the first signatories under the League for the Boycott of Aggressor Nations, and many of them made speeches for the first time in their lives.

"I saw pictures in the papers of mothers crying over their children who had been killed by bombs, and I made up my mind to do something to stop it," declared Mrs. Jermy, of Battersea, a waiter's wife.

"We women can stop further acts of aggression by Japan, Germany and Italy by refusing to buy their goods in the shops," said Miss Maisie Davison, a Chelsea housemaid.

Others who spoke included an East End mother of 13, a Post Office clerk, a daily houseworker, hospital matron, actress, chiropodist, tearoom proprietress, typist, dancer headmistress, librarian, beauty specialist, doctor, minister of rligion, mayoress and dress-designer.

Miss Monica Whately, L.C.C. member for Limehouse and chairman of the meeting, described scenes of the bombing of women and children which she had witnessed in Spain.

"Men, not women, make war," she declared. "But women by a united boycott of all goods made by aggressor nations can stop wars."

The hostess was Princess Indira of Kapurthala, a beautiful girl of 22, in orange sari embroidered

(Continued on page 18 Col 6)

BRITAIN'S "BARGAIN" WITH MUSSOLINI

"Dishonesty Of Non-Intervention"

By H. N. Brailsford

The contents of Mr. Chamberlain's agreement with Mussolini have been leaking during the past week. Since the versions of Italian origin agree with the more reticent British accounts, a fair notion can probably be formed of it.

Only once before has a treaty so meagre been concluded after such an enormous fuss, and that was when Mr. Eden learned by sad experience that it takes two gentlemen to make an honourable agreement.

The basis on which the most open and scandalous enmity in Europe is to be turned into friendship is mainly an understanding over the Mediterranean. It is, we are assured, a "vital" sea for Italy, but only an "essential" road for this country.

These terms area novelty in the language of diplomacy, and it will be both vital and essential to discover what they mean in practice.

If I were an imperialist I think I should argue that this sea-lane is "vital" to the Empire, for certainly its survival depends on it. Must the Empire to which it is merely essential content itself in future with naval inferiority in this sea?

Again one asks how the undertaking to stop work on fortifications will affect each side. The Italians may rest content with what they have done in Rhodes and Pantellaria, but how much has been completed in Cyprus or even round Alexandria?

Mussolini consents to reduce the big force he keeps in Libya, ready to strike either at Egypt or Tunis; but is there any serious guarantee to prevent his reinforcing his army there once again, when he is next minded to use "blackmail" (Lord Cranborne's word) against Britain or France?

This Italian colony is worthless in itself, and has been developed solely on the lines of its aggressive military uses.

In return for this withdrawal of a threat, the Roman Empire in Abyssinia will be recognised. Mr. Chamberlain has at last found a use for the League of Nations. On it will be thrown the onus of recommending its members to dip their flags to the victor.

Duce's Reward

It is, however, the Spanish section of this agreement that chiefly concerns us. The dishonest pretence that the National Government was trying to bring about the withdrawal of the Italian army of invasion before its work was done is dropped at last.

So ends in frank partisanship the long dishonesty of non-intervention. Tacitly Mr. Chamberlain authorises the invaders to complete the overthrow of the Republic.

When their army has finished its task, he will reward Mussolini for withdrawing it. When one lawless conquest has been achieved, he will recognise the equally lawless conquest that preceded it.

"But something, however late, will be gained by the withdrawal of these troops," the reader may remind me. "There is here a promise to make no territorial gains either in Europe or Africa.

These troops will not depart until the Republicans have been crushed and disarmed, their organisations smashed and their leaders massacred. Why, thereafter, should the Black Arrows linger? The Moors can hold a disarmed proletariat in check.

"At least, you must admit that Italy will no longer be the dominant Power in Spain," the reader may say. "The strategical danger is met."

Is anyone, even in Downing Street, really so simple? How did the Germans acquire their hold over Turkey before the Great War? They supplied it with military material, and sent generals to organise its army. They penetrated its civil life with their concession-holders and traders.

Or how did Mussolini hold Austria as his puppet, until in effect Hitler drove him out? Not with a garrison. He used the Church; he subsidised the Heimwehr, a party militia; he dictated a Fascist Constitution.

All this the Italians and Germans will do, and have already done, in Spain.

In addition, they have built aerodromes, fortified harbours, and installed guns where there were none before—in Majorca, at Malaga, round Gibraltar, along the coast of Biscay and the French frontier.

The aerodromes will doubtless be camouflaged as stations on an Italian civilian line, but that will hardly console the French General Staff.

At present, all the essential civil services—railways, telegraphs and wireless—are run by Germans. Will they go because Mussolini is recognised for the second time as a gentleman?

Finally, the chief natural resources of Spain, its minerals, are already mortgaged to pay for munitions. Only old-fashioned economists will argue that Franco can be bought out of the Axis, because he will have to come to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A FIRM RETORT

The Mexican President Cardenas' reply to the British Government's note is a conclusive exposure of the flimsy and, indeed, ludicrous nature of the protest. The Mexican Eagle Company as a national entity was subject to the laws of Mexico. It defied those laws. For, inspite of the ruling of the Supreme Court of Mexico, it resisted payments ordered by the Labour Board. This resistance was not only a challenge to the laws of Mexico, it also was calculated, as President Cardenas rightly says, 'to cause the Mexican Government economic and political difficulties." And then the Company resorted to "foreign diplomatic intervention." Clearly it is the Mexican Eagle Company and its champions the British Government whose attitude is open to the charge of being of a "political character." But this is not surprising. These foreign companies which exploit countries like Mexico as "national entities" are notorious for their activities which involve intrigues against Government, and naturally enough they are supported and protected from "Home" President Cardenas, however, deserves praise for the firmness with which he is dealing with the company and with Britain's scandalised sense of "Justice" and "International Law"

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

One of the most practical resolutions of the Congress Socialist Conference at Lahore referred to the methods of dealing with communal disturbances. It called upon Congress Socialist branches "to emphasise the essential identity of economic and political interest of the masses of all communities and as an effective safeguard against communal unrest, to draw them in large numbers into the Congress, and "kisan" sabhas and trade unions." The more you organise the masses on the basis of common economic, and political interests, the more likely will they be to shed their communalist prejudices. But proper organisation must include constructive work for and among the masses regardless of communal differences. The Lahore resolution also urged Congress socialists "to work for the organisation of a volunteer corps under the auspices of the Congress in every locality, which would take upon itself the task of maintaining communal peace and harmony." The volunteer corps will succeed best if it is formed entirely on the lines suggested by Gandhiji.

RELEASEED PRISONERS

The task that faces the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society is as difficult as it is delicate. For the attitude of society towards prisoners is yet of the mediaeval kind, as observed by the Hon. Mr. Munshi at the annual meeting of the Society on Tuesday. Once a convict forever a convict, has almost become a truism, and there is hardly a recognition of the responsibilities Society owes to those who have expiated their crimes. The Released Prisoners' Aid Society has thus not only to help released prisoners to rehabilitate themselves in the world, but it has also to make society realise its duties. It is gratifying to note that the Society is maintaining its progress, inspite of the disheartening support from the public at large. This problem of released prisoners is bound to attain an added importance when the Probation of Offenders Bill, which is at present before the Legislative Assembly, will pass into the Statute Book. We endorse the suggestion that a conference of all those interested into this social work should be held in the near future for the coordination and extension of work. Such a Conference will also help to educate public opinion.

AN UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE

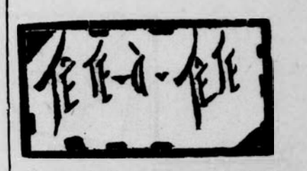
The "Times of India" and the "Statesman" of Calcutta have jointly made to their readers what they call a privilege offer of 'Wonderful India", a book showing "the beauties, romance and spectacle that exist in every part of India". The volume is offered at Rs. 4 and annas twelve. Now our contemporaries are perfectly justified in advertising the charms and cheapness of the book as widely and as effectively as possible. But in doing so they have resorted to a method which can hardly be called proper. They have been trying to increase the sale of this book by printing prominently in bold type favourable views about it by prominent Indians including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and others. Purchasers of the volume are invited to send their opinion about it to the offices of these newspapers. Whether the copies of the volume were purchased by the eminent Indians mentioned above or sent to them free, the exploitation of their views for purposes of advertisement cannot be justified and we trust persons occupying high places will not lend countenance to such undesirable exploitation in the future.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

The Second All-India Railway Passengers' Conference which is being held at Bezwada will be helpful in ventilating the numerous grievances connected with railway travel in India. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, who presided over the Conference, made a scathing indictment of the policy adopted by the railway administration in ignoring the legitimate demands of the third class passengers from whom the bulk of the railway revenue is derived. A good deal of curruption and incivility yet exists in the Indian railways and a vigorous campaign ought to be instituted at once to stamp them out. In this connection the suggestion made by Mr. Sidhwa that the superior railway officers should travel over long distances as third class passengers, at least once in two months, is very opportune and apt. The uniformity of fares on the different lines, especially those under State management, is also a much-needed reform, to which immediate attention must be paid by the Railway Board.

REVEALING EXPOSURE

The arrest of Shrimati Satyavati Devi consequent upon her defiance of the arbitrary quit order passed upon her by the Government of the Punjab is a revealing exposure of the democratic pretensions of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan. Shrimati Satyavati Devi went to Lahore to attend the All-India Socialist Conference, and it passes one's comprehension how her participation in the proceedings of the Conference could have endangered the peace and tranquillity of the Province. The quit notice served upon her was a gross violation of fundamental civil liberties and its defiance was the only self-respecting reply in the circumstances. The Punjab Premier is very much mistaken if he thinks, that he can stem the tide of mass discontent by resorting to such gagging orders.



Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta, we note, entertained a youthful audience the other day with his characteristically verbal sketches of Ministers and members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

But it is rather disappointing, is it not? that comrade Mehta did not verbalise himself. Was it inadvertent ommission, modesty or a shuddering sense of truth?

* * *

At a Lahore dinner in his honour His Excellency Sir Henry Craik said that The Punjab had "the great advantage of starting in the race of political consciousness with exceptional natural resources and opportunities for development...."

It is not reported whether Sir Sikandar and his colleagues blushed jointly and severally.

* * *

One of the terms of reference to an Economic and Industrial survey committee, which has just been appointed is:—

"To survey the work done by the Government of Bombay in the realm of economic development within the Province during the last 17 years, with special reference to agricultural, large industries and small industries."

Is this fair? we ask. Is this at all fair to dig out old bones?

* * *

We are entitled to your thanks for the following "Good Friday" extract:—

"We have seen the resurgence of a faith in the virtue of naked force which, after nineteen hundred years of Christianity, we should hardly have believed possible. We have evidence of the working of the doctrines of that faith in lying propaganda, in racial persecutions, in international perfidy, in the destruction of open cities, and in the slaughter of defenceless women and children.

Those who do such things have learned nothing of Christ.

There need be no comments. need there, except, of course.

(1) that the italics are ours and

(2) that the extract is from—the "Times of India."

* * *

One more extract please—it may or may not do you good.

"We shall do well if we remind ourselves that the highest good is to be got only by God-like giving; we shall do well if we remind ourselves that this broken and divided world will only be united as there rise up men and women who seek nothing for themselves, but who are prepared to give, to lose, and to suffer in the service of God and of humanity."

Ye gods, ye gods of British Imperialism ye gods of British Realism and ye olde gods of Anglo-Indianism!

* * *

Professor Knoppelmacher, the famous children's Doctor of Vienna, is dead of veronal poisoning.

Another addition to the Nazi bag.

* * *

Allegations have been made in the House of Commons of Britain being infested with German spies.

All boche, we mean all bosh. Nazi Germany does not need to send spies to Britain.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain declares that there is no "political significance whatever" to Mr. Hore-Belisha's proposed visit to Rome.

None at all. The Anglo-Italian Agreement will have been duly signed before them.

And the visit will, therefore, be a consequential duty call—"courtesy" call in the language of realism—to pay the respects of the British War Office to "Il Duce of all the Mediterranean and Near East.

* * *

It is reported that Spanish "Government forces are now apparently better supplied with aeroplanes than recently."

A Chamberlain statement is indicated to the effect that the British Government have evidence—corroborated by official and reliable eye witnesses in Rome and Berlin—to believe that the Republicans have received "re-inforcements" from Russia and France and that, therefore, a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee is NOW urgently necessary.

Maharashtra Literati Confer

SAVARKAR STRESSES NEED OF LANGUAGE REFORM

Jayakar Hopes Congress Ministry Will Encourage Cultural Development

A large and distinguished gathering, including delegates from different parts of India, was present on Friday evening at the Robert Money High School on the occasion of the 22nd Session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference.

BOMBAY FORGES AHEAD

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech made a historical survey of the Marathi literature. Bombay, he opined, had contributed much to the progress of Marathi literature. Maharashtra, which once occupied a prominent position, and was in the forefront of every movement, had, he said lost its former glory. He, however, hoped that the forces of disunion would be overcome before long.

HOPE IN CONGRESS MINISTRY.

Speaking about the growth of literature, it was, he said a welcome sign that the lower strata of society was taking a keen interest, but all the same there was a paucity of writers among them. He thought there would a plethora of writers among them before long. The present Bombay Ministry, according to him, possessed men of culture and he was sure they would give every encouragement to the Marathi literature.

REFORM OF MARATHI.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who presided gave suggestions for the improvement of Marathi literature. He was of the opinion that there was a paucity of verbs in the Marathi language and that it should be remedied. The alphabets should also be remodelled. All foreign words, he said, should be boycotted from Marathi language. "Nagari" he said, should be the script. He ridiculed the suggestion made by the Congress president that the Present Indian Scripts should be placed by Roman. He did not agree with the Congress President that the introduction of the Roman Script would bring about unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and the rest of the world. He characterised such a suggestion as absurd. The introduction of Roman Script, he was afraid, would lead to greater contact with the West. Further every strong and independent nation should think of reviving its own language.

The first thought of De Valera, when he came to power, were to revive the Irish language. Hitler also paid great attention to the development of German culture and language.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Mr. Savarkar devoted a good portion of his speech on the question of national language for India. The national language of India, he urged should be Hindi, based on Sanskrit. If Urdu were made the national language, he was sure, Hindi and Marathi language would suffer greatly.

There was only one way, he remarked of solving the question of national language. All Hindus should make a firm resolve that they would use only Hindi derived from Sanskrit language. The language of the majority, he asserted should be the language of the nation, and he was sure that Hindi would become the national language of India if the Muslims would realise this universal truth.

He then made various suggestions for the improvement of the Marathi language and concluded remarking that Marathi had a great future before it.

For Economic Swaraj

Giri On Madras Ministry's Industrialization Plans

GUNTUR: April 14.

The Congress Ministry has been fighting not only for political Swaraj, but also for Economic Swaraj, declared the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, addressing a public meeting of Guntur citizens.

Mr. Giri announced that the Government of Madras were examining the various schemes for starting major industries in the Province, including Sir M. Visweshwarayya's scheme for motor car industry. It was their intention to launch such big schemes at an early date. The Government had not lost sight of minor industries such as would serve as subsidiary occupation to agriculturists. Thirty youths were being sent to Wardha for training and they would be appointed to different districts for propaganda purposes.—A.P.

BREACH OF ANTI-CHILD MARRIAGE ACT?

Complaint In Delhi Court

NEW DELHI: April 15.

The first complaint under the Sarda Act as amended by Mr. B. Das' Bill, which became Act last week, was filed to-day in the Court of Sardar Bahadur Narinder Singh, Resident Magistrate, Delhi.

The complaint referred to a marriage arranged between Padam Chand, son of Dhip Chand, stated to be 15-1|2 years of age and a girl, alleged to be under 13.

The complaint was filed by Mr. Amba Prasad Gupta, Secretary to the Sarda Act Defence Committee. Two witnesses, who appeared for the complainant, stated that they had received invitations for the marriage, which was to be performed to-night. They stated that to the best of their knowledge the marriage had not yet been performed.

Counsel for defence stated that the marriage had already taken place.

The Magistrate issued injunctions to the parties to desist from performing the marriage and fixed April 19 for the hearing of the case.—A.P.

SATYAVATI RELEASED AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Srimati Satyavati Devi a Socialist worker of Delhi, who was arrested in Lahore yesterday and brought down to Delhi, was released this morning.—United Press.

AMBALA ZAMINDARS' CONFERENCE

President's Faith In Sir Sikander's Govt.

GURGAON: April 15.

Despite the harvesting season thousands of Zamindars from different parts of the Ambala Division (Punjab), mustered strong to attend the second session of the Divisional Zamindars' Conference, which was opened to-day under the presidency of Rao Pohop Singh.

In his presidential address Rao Pohop Singh said that the Premier, who would be attending the Conference to-morrow, should be given a rousing reception which should demonstrate "our implicit confidence in him and his Government."

The President paid a tribute to the non-communal outlook of the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and reviewed the work done by his Government for the welfare of the Zamindars.

Referring to three committees, appointed by the Punjab Government, namely, the Retrenchment and New Sources of Taxation Committee, the Land Revenue Committee and the Unemployment Committee, Rao Pohop Singh said that they were eagerly awaiting their recommendations to judge how far the Government intend to proceed in fulfilling their election pledges. There were, he added, certain parties in the country with false pretensions to creating new heaven and new earth for Zamindars, they should not be misled by them. The party that alone could remedy their ills was the Unionist Party.—A.P.

Plea For Tax On Agricultural Incomes

GURGAON, April 15.

Rao Sahib Jugal Kishor, President of the Gurgaon District Zamindar League, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ambala Division Zamindar Conference drew pointed attention to the necessity of organising the Zamindars on non-communal lines to derive full benefit from the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy.

While maintaining the attitude of "Live and let live" it was imperative for them, he said, to safeguard their interests against any encroachment by the capitalists.

The Chairman urged for the substitution of tax on agricultural incomes for the present system of Land Revenue, which was already weighing heavy on them, and expressed gratefulness to the Punjab Government for having appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question.—A. P.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND

Assurance To Keep Out Undesirables

LONDON, April 14.

The House of Commons rose for Easter recess early this afternoon and a number of questions were debated on motion for adjournment as is customary on these occasions.

Among these was a question of aliens in the United Kingdom, to which the Under-Secretary for Home Office, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd replied that the House and the country had approved of the action taken by the Home Secretary regarding refugees from Austria.

The question of girls and women coming to Britain and taking up domestic service was amply covered by existing regulations which did not permit them to do so without permission. Every case of an alien applying for permission to land was carefully examined at the port of arrival and that also applied to the refugees, the fact that they were refugees not involving any relaxation of regulations against aliens who were personally undesirable.

If any alien was found to be engaged in activities in any way inconsistent with the purpose for which he was admitted, steps would be taken, if necessary, to get rid of him or to exclude him when he wished to visit this country.

To a general question on whether there was any surveillance on Germans in this country by foreign agents, he could only repeat what the Home Secretary had assured the House that the position was being very closely watched and if there was any evidence of any unlawful acts being carried out, action would certainly be taken.

In regard to the position of the Austrian subjects, the question of nationality was a very complicated one. If they refused to register at the German Consulate as Germans, they could under German law be deprived of German nationality and apparently they would become stateless. If a person had been admitted to this country for a temporary period, and refused to register, his case would be considered on its merits and the fact that he had not registered would not in itself be considered to be ground for refusing application to remain here.

Another question which rose out of the adjournment motion was that of pensions, in the course of replying to which the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Lt.-Col. Colville, said that little over a quarter of the total social service expenditure went in old age and widows' pensions. The gross cost of the pensions, contributory and non-contributory, was £95,000,000, to which the Exchequer contributed £65,000,000. It was estimated that in forty years' time the gross cost of the existing scheme without improvement would be £147,000,000 of which £113,000,000 would fall on the exchequer.

NEWZEALAND AND FOREIGN POLICY

The statement by the New Zealand Prime Minister that the reply reported to have been made by the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in answering a parliamentary question on Tuesday regarding the attitude of the New Zealand Government towards foreign policy did not altogether state the facts, was the subject of a question in the Commons to-day.

The Hansard report of Tuesday's answer shows that Mr. MacDonald gave assurance that "no communication has been received from the Government of New Zealand or any other dominion expressing disagreement with the general policy in foreign affairs being pursued by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom".

When the question was raised to-day, Mr. MacDonald in reply said: "I have ascertained that the report of my answer which went to New Zealand and on which Mr. Savage based his statement was, in fact, incomplete and incorrect. I have now received a message from Mr. Savage saying that the full report of what I said removes misunderstanding and makes it clear that my answer was in accordance with the facts.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT COMPLETED

ROME, April 14

Signor Mussolini received Earl Perth this morning at Palazzo-Venezia. The meeting is interpreted as signifying that the Agreement has been completed.

It consists of general statement on restoration of friendly Anglo-Italian relations with a number of annexes and various exchanges of letters.

The Egyptian Minister will attend the ceremony of signing and sign the pact of good neighbourliness of Egypt and Italy.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Plain-Speaking

Says, Business Recession Is Due To Undesirable Practices By Businessmen

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Roosevelt in a message declares that business recession is not due to Government interference but largely due to certain very undesirable business practices including inflation of prices and overproduction.

America is suffering from failure of consumers demand and he hoped for re-employment in spring not proceeding fast enough to create an economic upturn. The national income which was 6,800 million dollars in 1937 is now about 5,600 million dollars. He emphasised that Government did not believe that it could get an adequate rise in the national income merely by investing, lending or spending public funds. It was essential that private funds be put to work and all recognised that they were entitled to fair profit.—Reuter.

BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE NEGLECTED

LONDON: April 15.

Speaking at a luncheon following the launch on the Clyde of the 15,000-ton liner "Canton," built for P. and O. Company's Far-Eastern service Lord Craigmyle referred to the neglect in recent years of British mercantile marine and contrasted the position with that of certain other nations. The navy of supply, he said, was scarcely less important to Britain owing to its dependence for food and materials from overseas than the navy of defence.

He did not, however, despair and risked the suggestion that within a very short time now, the mother country and all the great Dominions would signify not by words, but by action their determination to defend from economic aggression the merchant navy upon which they all depended for their trade and communications and on which the people of this country depended for their very lives.—Reuter.

Br. Govt.'s Note To Geneva

GENEVA, April 14.

The British Government have sent to the League of Nations Secretariat a note asking that extension of competence of the High Commissioner of the League for refugees from Germany to refuges from Austria be placed on the Agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Council.—Reuter.

LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

LUCKNOW, April 15.

260 Muslim League volunteers, who were arrested at Gorakhpur during the last Bakr-Id for making an organised attempt to defy the order under Section 144, promulgated in the city prohibiting cow slaughter in Mohalla Zahidabad near Gorakhnath temple, were sentenced to one day's imprisonment by the City Magistrate of Gorakhpur. Consequently they were detained in court till its rising.—A. P.

"NIRMALA"

New Picture By Bombay Talkies

The "premiere" of the new picture "Nirmala," produced by the Bombay Talkies took place at Roxy Theatre on Friday morning. There was a large gathering consisting mostly of journalists. Devika Rani is the central figure of the picture and gives a most moving interpretation of the joys and pangs of mother's love. A detailed review of the picture will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

United India Fire. And General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The prospectus of the United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., is published on page 9 of this issue. The authorised capital is Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

According to the "Memorandum, it is proposed that the Company should carry on Fire, Marine, Motor and Accident Insurance business or such classes of the same as may be convenient for the present and extend its activities to other classes of insurance according to circumstances."

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

Protest Meeting In Madras: Plea For British India's Sympathy

MADRAS, April 14.

Under the joint auspices of the Madras Branch of the Indian Civil Liberties Union and the Travancore State Congress, a largely attended public meeting was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, to protest against the repressive policy that is directed by the Travancore Government in dealing with the agitation of the State's people for Responsible Government.

Mr. K. Bhashyam, M.L.A., presided over the meeting.

Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai, member of the Travancore State Legislature and President of the Travancore State Congress, in addressing the gathering, detailed the various repressive measures, such as prohibitory orders served on political leaders and for debarring the holding of political meetings, gagging of the Press, etc., adopted by the Travancore Government, with a view to putting down the surging tide of nationalism of the State's subjects.

DETERMINED TO WIN

Mr. Pillai declared that whatever may the attitude shown by the Government be, the people were determined to carry on their fight to the finish.

Concluding, the speaker appealed to the people of British India to give their moral support to the endeavours of the Travancore subjects to achieve Responsible Government in the State.

Mr. T. M. Verghese, Secretary of the Travancore State Congress, speaking next, criticised the policy of the Travancore Government in respect of amelioration of the lot of the workers and peasants.—United Press.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH POLICE

Gangsters' Activities In Gaya

PATNA: April 15.

American gangster methods were employed by a number of young men who, at the point of revolver, are alleged to have taken possession of a motor car and attempted to loot several places in broad daylight in Gaya town yesterday afternoon.

The Police gave a hot chase to the men who opened fire, injuring a police officer which necessitated his removal to hospital.

The men took refuge on the heights of the Brahmjoni Hills on the outskirts of Gaya.

STATE OF SIEGE.

At present the entire hill is surrounded by the police in order to prevent them from escaping, and the gangsters are thus now in a state of siege. From the hill-top the police party has been fired on by the gangsters, but so far the former have not replied. It is stated that the police have a difficult task to capture the gangsters due to the nature of the country.

The incident, closely following the Pridih train dacoity in the U. P. has caused considerable panic among the population of Gaya, to which place high police officers have proceeded from Patna.—A.P.

A SIND SENSATION

Alleged Leakage Of Matric Exam. Paper

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 15.

It is now revealed that Sindhi (vernacular language) Paper of the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, which concluded yesterday, was known to many students 10 days in advance of the examination date, both in Karachi and Hyderabad Centres.

The matter, however, had been communicated to the University Authorities.

Enquiries made show that half an hour before the paper was to be set up, students were heard pronouncing within the Examination Hall precincts, the probable question in Grammar, Essays, etc.

The matter reached the ears of the President and the Supervisors, who obtained statements from boys and communicated them to the University authorities.

In Hyderabad, too, the same happened and the matter has been communicated to the authorities.

Further developments are awaited.

Three students were caught copying in the Matric Examination Hall, two in Karachi and one in Hyderabad, and all the three were expelled.

Hitler's Intentions Towards Yugoslavia

PREPARING A PEOPLE'S FRONT AGAINST NAZI DANGER

BELGRADE, (By Air Mail.)

There is growing apprehension here in Belgrade that Hitler's intentions towards Yugoslavia may not, after all, be quite so friendly as he would like them to seem.

The recent decision to patrol the Danube with Nazi gunboats has aroused anxiety, with the result that already in Serbia it is being recalled that Austrian monitors on the Danube were of great assistance to the Austrian and German armies in their invasion of Serbia during the Great War.

The appointment of Herr von Papen, former German Ambassador to Vienna, as Ambassador to Turkey, has increased this apprehension.

Yet Government and Fascist circles are doing their utmost to quieten Serbian opinion and to write down the Nazi danger.

"GERMAN MARBURG."

The pro-Fascist elements among the German minority in the country are loud in their expressions of joy at the occupation. They feel that their own position is strengthened and are seeking to act as the intermediary between Germany and Yugoslavia. Their demands for further privileges and concessions are being readily granted, especially in Croatia.

Hitlerites from Slovenia are also streaming into Vienna and Graz to swear allegiance to the new masters and to inform them of the position in Yugoslavia. It was they who provoked the demonstration in Graz for a "German Marburg" (Marburg is the Yugoslav town of Maribor, where the German minority is fairly small.)

All this is causing growing anxiety and resentment among the people who are beginning to demand that the authorities take steps to curb the pro-Hitler agitation.

A leaflet issued by Slovenian workers is circulating throughout the country calling for a People's Front against the Nazi danger.

"We are next on the list after Austria," it reads. "Put an end to friendship with German Fascism. Hitler propaganda in Slovenia must cease. Our northern frontier must be fortified. An economic, political and military agreement must be concluded immediately with France, Czechoslovakia and other defenders of peace. The Little Entente must be strengthened. Democracy must be introduced in Yugoslavia. We will defend Yugoslavia, which will become the Balkan rampart of freedom."

There is a somewhat different situation in Croatia. There is no large German minority, but there are followers of Pavelic, Ustachi terrorist leader, who has considerable influence among university students and in certain intellectual circles in Croatia partial to Fascism. From Pavelic they await "liberation of the Croatian people from Serbian domination."

But the great majority support the Croatian Peasants' Party whose leader, Dr. Matchek, has often drawn attention to the Fascist danger.

STRENGTHEN ENTENTE.

The Serbian United Opposition condemns the pro-Fascist policy of Premier Stoyadinovich and consider the seizure of Austria a great danger for Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile demand for a strengthening of the Little Entente, friendship with Britain and France and the formation of a coalition Government is coming from the Parliamentary Opposition and the Yugoslav National Party and is having some influence in Government circles.

Military circles are also joining in the demand for the resignation of the Stoyadinovitch Government.

Premier Stoyadinovitch is seeking an election mandate from Regent Paul and it is expected that parliamentary elections will be held in the Autumn.

MAUNDY SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER

LONDON: April 15.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent and Princess Helena Victoria today attended Maundy service at Westminster Abbey at which Royal Maundy was distributed to 43 aged men and 43 women.

The Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord High Almoner made distribution.

The number of men and women entitled to receive gifts is determined by the age of kind and in accordance with the custom, they included gift to each recipient of as many pence as the King's years in specially minted Maundy money.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

"Remarkable Allegations" Made In Commons

LONDON, April 14.

Remarkable allegations of German propaganda in England were made by Mr. Geoffrey Le M. Mander in the House of Commons. He alleged 'inter alia' that educated German girls, after a propaganda training in Germany, came to England, many through evasion of law. Some of them were spies, many in families of officers at Aldershot and Elsewhere. He declared that the Germans in England were practically forced to join certain German associations and if they failed to report regularly or acted in any way which was considered unfriendly or critical of the Nazi regime, they might lose their property and their relatives and friends might be persecuted. He alleged that Gestapo agents masqueraded as refugees and English firms engaged in business with Germany were threatened with loss of business unless they dismissed German Jewish employees.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd in his reply assured Mr. Mander that German girls could not take up domestic service here without permission.

The Home office was examining the information provided by Mr. Mander and he emphasised that every alien on his arrival, including the refugees, were carefully examined and if any alien was found engaged, in activities inconsistent with the purpose for which he was admitted steps would be taken, if necessary, to get rid of him or exclude him.

With regard to the question whether there was any surveillance of Germans in England by foreign agents, the position was very closely being watched and if any evidence that unlawful acts were being committed action would certainly be taken.—Reuter.

I. C. D. DAYS ECHO

Sardar Opens Building Of Ahmedabad Library

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opened this morning the building for the library which Gandhiji handed over to the Municipality, on August 1st 1933, when he abandoned the Sabarmati Ashram, and started the campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience. The Municipality purchased the land at a cost of about Rs. 42,000 and Seth Rasiklal, a merchant donated Rs. 55,000 towards the construction of a building for the Library, to be named after his father the late Seth Manekial Jathalal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that it pained him to ask back the Library of the Vidyapith, given by one trustee on the advice of Gandhiji when the speaker was in jail. The speaker too was a trustee of the Vidyapith, but he felt that legally and morally a trustee could not give away the Library of the Vidyapith contrary to the wishes of the donors of the Library. Those who received public charities should respect the wishes of donors. Concluding Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hoped the Library which had a unique history behind it would be unique of its kind.

The Sardar is leaving for Bombay to-night after settling the dispute relating to Viramgam Gin Press which has been referred to him for arbitration.—A. P.

Parliament Adjourns Till April 26

LONDON, April 14.

Parliament adjourns for Easter recess to-day until April 26 the Budget day.—Reuter.

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The contributions of Prof. Gambers to the science of sex are well-known. Of the three dozen books written by him, his book "Ideal Marriage" (280 pages, 32 Illustrations, Rs. 2|4|-) has been acclaimed to be the best. To acquaint you with the author WE LEND OUT THIS BOOK FOR READING FREE OF ANY CHARGE OR OBLIGATION. Do come to our office any day between 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. and take loan of a copy. You are sure to benefit from its study.

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Prepare Country For Mass Struggle

SOCIALISTS HOLD CRISIS IS IMPLICIT IN CONSTITUTION

Congress Ministries Complimented On Firm Stand Against Governor-General's Interference

A resolution urging that in the event of any attempt to impose Federation in the face of the people's continued opposition, they should prepare the country for a nation-wide mass struggle including a no-tax and no-rent campaign and a general strike on a national scale, was passed by the Congress Socialist Conference at Lahore.

Other resolutions passed included one congratulating Congress Ministries on their firm stand against Governor-General's interference and another urging lifting of ban from the Communist Party.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the work so far done by the Congress Ministries in fulfilment of the election pledges of the Congress. The resolution appreciates that the Congress acted with firmness in resisting the interference of the Governor-General in the day to day administration of the Provinces of U.P. and Bihar and that in implementing the Congress programme it did not shrink from bringing about a ministerial crisis on the issue of release of political prisoners. The Congress has thus justified the confidence reposed in it by the Indian people who registered their votes in its favour at the last general election. Its triumph in this constitutional struggle has further consolidated its position in this country and has raised its prestige and status abroad.

CRISIS IMPLICIT IN CONSTITUTION

The resolution adds a note of warning that crisis are implicit in the new constitution and are bound to recur. The attempt to impose the Federal scheme in the teeth of universal opposition is yet another proof of the fact that Imperialism is preparing for a fight. It should also serve as a warning against the alarming mentality which is evident in certain quarters to settle down to constitutionalism.

The resolution declares that any constitutional crisis can be successfully met only by developing the strength of the people for repelling the attack of Imperialism and that this strength can be generated only by reinforcing parliamentary activities by propaganda and agitation among the masses and by strengthening their organisation and developing their struggle.

The resolution concludes saying that though the Congress Socialist Party was opposed to acceptance of office and still holds to that view, and though it believes in the necessity of vigilance and criticism, it is not only does not intend to embarrass or create difficulties for the Congress Ministries but desires to strengthen them and to help them in carrying out the Congress election manifesto.

Raja Ram Shastri, M.L.A., supported the resolution which was unanimously carried.

Another resolution condemning the "repressive policy in the Punjab and Bengal" and sending greetings to the political prisoners in jails was also passed.

A resolution felicitating the A.I.T.U.C. and the N.T.U.F. on the eve of their historic joint meeting to achieve organisational unity, was unanimously adopted.

PROTESTS AGAINST BAN ON C.P.

Another resolution protesting against the continuance of the ban on the Communist Party of India, and declaring that it was an infringement of the elementary Civil Liberties and of the rights of free expression of opinion and association, and appealing to the Congress Ministries in the various provinces to join in the effort to have the ban removed, was passed without discussion.

Mr. R. M. Lohia next moved a comprehensive resolution on the international situation. It draws attention to the Fascist and Imperialist attack on socialism and democracy of the industrial countries and on national freedom in the colonies. It states that the United Socialist Soviet Republics of Russia are the only major power working for world freedom and peace, and regards the foreign policy of Great Britain as pro-Fascist and as encouraging the forces of reaction and war.

GREETINGS TO CHINA AND SPAIN

The resolution further records the belief that the united struggle of the national freedom movements and the world socialist and democratic forces alone can meet the Fascist and Imperialist attacks. Warm wishes to the brave defenders of freedom and democracy, in particular, to the national Government of China and the popular front of Spain are expressed and support to the U.S.S.R. is assured. The resolution supports wholeheartedly the Congress resolve of non-participation in the wars of Great Britain and urges upon the Indian people to prepare for the event when they will refuse supplies of men and money to the British Empire, and utilise it to achieve independence.

Mr. Sajjad Zaheer supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed.—A.P.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, who was recently appointed as King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud's Agent in Bombay, was until the time of his appointment President of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen and Hony. Editor of "Shubban's Voice," Jamiat's monthly organ.

World News By Air Mail

Disgust With British Foreign Policy Reflected In Labour Victory

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The first by-election since the cisis on the Government's foreign policy has resulted in the loss of a Government seat to Labour.

The figures in the West Fulham by-election were as follows:—

Dr. Edith Summerskill (Lab.)	**16,583**
Mr. C. J. Busby (C.)	**15,162**
Lab. majority	**1,421**

Labour gain.

The poll was 65.6 of the electorate—a drop of 2,826 votes on the general election poll.

Labour added 1,605 votes to its 1935 poll, while the Government candidate dropped 3,299.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, in a statement on her victory, said:—I won because the people of Fulham, speaking for the rest of the nation, have no faith in the foreign policy of the "National" Government. The people have delivered their ultimatum. "Back to the League or get out."

Mr. Chamberlain's childlike faith in dictators is not shared by the people of the country. They remember with alarm that at the very moment the "National" Government was asking the nation to have trust in their negotiations with Mussolini, he was boasting to the world about his troops invading Spain.

West Fulham has said that is a position which must not be tolerated. Government speakers have come down to West Fulham speaking with two voices. They have attempted to make the people believe they are prepared to back the League of Nations. In actual fact this Government has turned its back on the League. This election been fought on Labour's demand that the peaceful nations must become a chain so strong that the bullies of Europe dare not risk further aggression.

The people of West Fulham, in the first by-election since the Government crisis, have said they want that first step to be taken as a precaution against war. It means that the people do not trust the Government, so the Government must act—or get out.

Mr. Busby, the Government candidate, said: "It is a great pity that West Fulham cannot stand behind the National Government at a time like this. All I can say is that they have chosen for themselves."

Dr. Summerskill is the daughter of a physician and has followed the same profession. Her husband is Dr. Jeffrey Samuel, also a physician. For public and political purposes she uses her maiden name. In a by-election in 1934 at Putney she greatly reduced the Conservative majority.

Dr. Summerskill's success follows that of Mr. R. R. Stockes, who captured Ipswich for Labour in February. This is the eighth gain by Labour in the 43 by-elections which have followed the 1935 general election.

Conference On Spain

A call for a conference on the emergency in Spain is being sent out for April 23 by a group of M.P.s headed by Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Wilfrid Roberts, Mr. Harold Nicolson, the Duchess of Atholl, Miss Megan Lloyd George, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson. Other signatories include Lord Meston, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, the Bishop of Chelmsford, Lady Rhondda, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, and Sir Walter Layson.

Invitations to this conference are being sent to political co-operative, religious, and cultural organisations, trade union branches, League of Nations organisations and other peace organisations desirous of rendering support to democracy and liberty of thought and person.

The conference, which will be presided over in the morning by Professor Gilbert Murray and in the afternoon by Mr. H. H. Elvin, is to discuss ways and means of helping the Spanish Government and securing for them the right to buy the arms denied them by the Non-Intervention Committee.

Statements by experts will be made to the conference. Among those who have promised to take part in the subsequent discussions are Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, Mr. A. J. Cummings, Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey, C. M. Mander, M.P., Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, and the members of Parliament who have called the conference.

In the evening a rally in support of Spain and democracy will be held in the Queen's Hall, London, Overflow meetings will be arranged.

Ten Pounds For British Citizenship

A rush of aliens trying to pass the Home Office regulations to secure British naturalisation has followed Hitler's Austrian conquest and his decree that Germans living in Great Britain must register with the German Embassy.

Price of becoming a British subject is cheap £10, but the process is difficult.

Applicants pay £1 of that £10 when they apply. If they are refused the pound is forfeited.

They must supply a full family history and be able to read, write, and speak English reasonably well.

The Home Secretary, whose decision is final, must be satisfied that a foreigner has lived in the British Empire for five years and has spent the last year in Britain.

A J.P. must sign an application form, supported by four British-born subjects who know the applicant well.

Then the Home Office advertise, asking any one who objects to natuuralisation papers being granted to communicate with them.

Without objectors and by paying the remaining £9 of the fee the applicants are declared to be British citizens.

Anglo-Italian Agreements Criticized

There is some criticism of the Anglo-Italian agreement here on the grounds that every real difficulty has been passed over. That is to say, wherever British and Italian interests are in direct and tangible contradiction (for example, in the Balearic Islands) no settlement has been attempted. In other words, the impending agreement may remove the misunderstandings that exist between the two Powers but it does not remove any of the tangible causes of conflict.

Those who defend the agreement admit all this. Indeed they admit that the agreement has no intrinsic value. But they argue that it was necessary to survey the whole field of Anglo-Italian relations afresh and agree on what could be agreed upon without any difficulty and to make a new start. This start having been made, so the defenders of the impending agreement argue, it will be possible to tacwle tangible difficulties later on. They regard the agreement not as an end but as a possible beginning of a better period in Anglo-Italian relations.

Furja Port near Broach was the scene of a serious fire, when a country craft laden with cotton bales was set ablaze. Loss is estimated at Rs. 43,000. The cause of the fire is not known and no casualty is reported.

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Radical Changes In Recruitment To Govt. Services

Action To Be Taken On Sapru Committee's Recommendations

LUCKNOW: April 14.

The "United Press" understands that a radical change is contemplated by the Government of India in the method of the future recruitment of State officers.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DEPARTURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SUGGEST IS THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN EXAMINATION TO BE TAKEN AT THE AGE OF 17, WHICH WOULD BE OF COMPETITIVE CHARACTER. SUCCESS IN THE EXAMINATION WOULD GIVE NO RIGHT TO A GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT; BUT FAILURE IN THE EXAMINATION WOULD CONSTITUTE A FINAL BAR TO STATE SERVICES.

The scheme, however, can be put into operations if various Provincial Government accept the suggestions of the Central Government and co-operate with it.

The relationship between the Government employed and higher education in India, says the Central Government, has long been intimate.

So long as the Government were able to absorb more of those who receive a higher education, the tendency to which the Sapru Committee made pertinent observations whatever its effects on education, did not result in creating unemployment.

It has become at that stage difficult, if not impossible, for many of them to find alternative employments suited to the training they have received. Thus, a large number of students who, if they had started to prepare early for some different forms of employment, would have proved valuable members of the society, find that exertions and sacrifices, far from enabling them to attain positions of responsibility, have made it much more difficult than it would otherwise have been for them to secure a livelihood.

The Government of India are compelled to recognise that these effects are traceable in a large measure to two tendencies, both of which the Sapru Committee condemned. The first is the tendency to insist on certain educational qualifications and particular University degrees as a 'sine qua non' for Government services. The second tendency has been to fix the maximum ages of recruitment unnecessarily high.

The result of this is that candidates, who must be adequately qualified for appointment at a pre-University age, are obliged to go on to the University because they have little prospect of securing posts in competition with men who are several years older and who have had the advantage of a much longer education.

The most obvious methods of dealing with the situation are for the Government to fix, as far as practicable, their own standards for admission and for them to lower, wherever possible, the age of recruitment. Both these remedies are proposed by the Sapru Committee, who suggest the fixing of a pre-University age for all subordinate services. The Government of India have examined this last possibility but they feel that there are serious difficulties in the way of its entire acceptance. But still the Government of India agree that the proposal of the Sapru Committee should be adopted as far as reasonably possible. They are engaged in a general reduction of the maximum ages now applicable for admission to their non-gazetted appointments and intend to ensure that where the required qualifications can be secured without the collegiate course, the maximum age should ordinarily be 19 and that for other courses the age should be 21, unless there are exceptional circumstances necessitating the recruitment of older men. They are also examining the possibility of setting up their own standard for admission.

The Government of India believe that, if it proved practicable, to hold a pre-University age examination, success in which would be an indispensable preliminary to candidature for practically all official appointments, as would have more valuable results. What they contemplate is that there should be an examination to be taken at the age of 17 which would be of a competitive character, a different number of passes or diplomas being offered each year. The number of candidates might amount to twice the number of probable recruitments.

It would be possible at this stage to reserve a certain number of positions for adequately qualified candidates from minority communities. Success in the examination would give no right to a Government appointment; the age and conditions for admission to the different services would be regulated, as at present, according to the needs of each type. But failure in the examination would constitute a definite and final bar to Government services.

Even those successful candidates who subsequently failed to enter Government service, would be more likely than the unsuccessful candidates to obtain private employments. In the second place, those who failed, would know that they must secure other careers and would be able to specialise accordingly.

In order to meet all the difficulties, the Government of India propose to set up a method of examination different from that is now normally employed in the public examinations in India. Thus, the examination must partake most of the nature of an intelligent test and the question should be as objective as possible.

Government of India wish that the subject might be further considered by experts before it is decided upon. The nature of the machinery to be set up would depend upon the degree of co-operation secured (from the Provincial Governments). If the tests were to be common to the Centre and a number of Provinces it would probably be necessary to convene a Conference, in which all Governments concerned would be represented, to work out the details, before setting up a permanent Examination Board.

In the circumstances, the Government of India want to know from all the Provincial Governments, firstly, whether it is desirable to have a competitive test at comparatively early age, success in which would be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for entrance into Government employment; secondly, should there be any system or systems of restricting entrance for the test; and, thirdly, are the Provincial Governments prepared to adopt such a scheme, and, if so, do they favour tests which would be common to them and the Central Government?—United Press.

AIR SERVICES IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD RESY, April 14.

An outstanding instance of the interest of the Nizam's Government in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in the Hyderabad State, is the inauguration of the Air Services within the State, under the supervision of the State Railway Administration, the installation of electric fans and the provision of flushing arrangements in the third class compartments and the introduction of air-conditioned coaches for the lower classes are some of the achievements of the Nizam's State Railway, contained in the preliminary review of the working of the N.S. Railway, ended March 1938, issued to the Press.

As regards financial stability, the year that has just closed witnessed further improvement and the gross earnings are expected to be about Rs. 246 lakhs and the net earnings are expected to increase by about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Britain's "Bargain" With Mussolini

(Continued from page 6.)

London for a gold loan.

Gold is an obsolete metal. The modern totalitarian Empire barters guns and machines against raw materials. If Franco should try in earnest to free himself from his saviours, he would do well to remember what happened to Dollfuss and Schuschnigg.

Breaking The Axis

Such, then, is Mr. Chamberlain's bargain. But some may say that I am ignoring its real significance. By tossing Spain to Mussolini after Abyssinia, Mr. Chamberlain is detaching Italy from Germany, breaking the Axis and restoring the Stresa Front.

Henceforth this mercurial Power will lean on London rather than Berlin. No doubt it will observe discretion for a time, until it receives the much-coveted loan. Armed debtors in the modern world have the whiphand over lenders.

No doubt it will screw something out of Germany, also, by threatening to desert her.

This is the new Empire that Mr. Chamberlain is creating, within a Pact of Four Powers, intriguing each against the other to adjust an always unstable balance, while they banish the Soviet Union from their family of peace.

For my part, I question whether the Axis will be broken or Italy detached from Germany. The Roman Empire has certain long-range designs. It means to dominate the Mediterranean which it can do if Franco is allowed to win.

Once in control of these waters it can then from Libya conquer either Tunis or Egypt and preferably both. That is what the 9,000,000 bayonets are for, and the aeroplanes that "darken the sun."

But this design can be pursued when the hour of destiny strikes only with Germany's aid against Britain and France.

End Of A Nightmare

Another and much surer way of breaking the Axis and detaching Rome from Berlin is open to the Western Powers.

The megalomania of Mussolini has shaken the foundations of Italian life. The conquest of Abyssinia is by no means completed and involves a constant drain on the finances and manpower of a poor country.

Italy could not endure a lingering war in Spain. If that conquest can first be postponed and then prevented a series of consequences would follow that would transform the entire aspect of European affairs.

There is no need to dwell on the results in Spain itself—the preservation first from decimation and then from enslavement of the Spanish workers and peasants, and the promise of social progress with liberty for a people now threatened with the return of mediaeval darkness. Secondly, French democracy would escape the menace of encirclement.

But what would happen in Italy itself? Mussolini has staked everything on this adventure. If it fails, he falls. The People's Front that would follow him would promptly end the alliance with Nazi Germany.

And then? The nightmare of an irresistible Fascist advance would be lifted from all whom it oppresses. The best way to defend Czechoslovakia is to send arms to Spain.

Still Time To Act

It is not too late, if Labour will rally, to achieve this miracle. Our Spanish comrades are fighting with heroism; they lack nothing but the guns, 'planes and tanks, which the French would supply at once if Britain would stand by them.

It is good to hold conferences and demonstrations, good also to prepare the Coalition that will carry out a manly policy of solidarity for peace. But the one prompt way, the one sure way of overthrowing this Government has been grasped by the Amalgamated Engineers.

All honour to them. When workers refuse to speed up rearmament for a policy of treachery and cowardice, this Government will fall and Spain will be safe.

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CLASSES IN AMBULANCE COURSES ORGANISED

St. John Ambulance Association: Bombay Provincial Centre's Report

The Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has submitted its annual report of 1937:

During the year new Centres of the Association were formed at Jalgaon, Alibag, Sirsi, Karwar, Thana and Bombay.

During the year there were 4 Life Members (paid) 311 Annual Members and 70 Annual Associates on the rolls of the various District and Local Centres, including the Provincial Centre:

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 709-9-9 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1431-9-6. During the year under review the following classes in various Ambulance Courses were organised. 120 in First Aid, 24 in Home Nursing, 7 in Domestic Hygiene and Mother-craft, 4 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 6 in Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

Special classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were also held for the Police, Mill Operatives, Prisoners and other workmen of the various factories in the Bombay Presidency. There are District and local centres altogether 25, all doing splendid work enrolling members conducting classes in First Aid and social hygiene and doing many other things calculated to enable them to serve the public

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   "Greenfield," Kilpauk, Madras.
6. N. RAMA RAU, ESQ.,
   Director, The United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
   "Sri Bagh," Mylapore, Madras.

BANKERS:

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, MADRAS.
THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, LTD., MADRAS.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. BRAHMAYYA & CO., Incorporated and Registered Accountants, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras.

LEGAL ADVISER:

K. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

11|12, FIRST LINE BEACH, MADRAS.

OBJECTS:—The Company has been formed for the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association subjoined hereto.

The importance of Insurance in modern Social economy cannot be exaggerated. Very little of importance happens in the world which is not reflected in insurance. As was pointed out recently by the Chairman of a leading British Company, there is hardly an incident from infancy to the grave which, in one phase or another, is not concerned with insurance. There is no industrial undertaking or commercial activity no sport or amusement that does not rely on insurance as its handmaid, and as invention and discoveries increase, the greater are the demands made for financial protection. The forms of insurance grouped in the miscellaneous class are constantly increasing, and obviously the uses of insurance are far from being exhausted. In India, Life Assurance business has made appreciable progress within recent years and a fairly large number of Companies are transacting this class of business. Although other kinds of insurance business are equally, if not more, important, yet only a few Companies have been formed in India with Indian capital for doing insurance business other than that of Life Assurance. When introducing the Insurance Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly in January last, Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, remarked as follows:—

"Indian Companies have made considerable progress though not as much as I would have desired, in the business of Life Insurance. We have every hope and every reason to believe that this progress will be maintained and that this Act will lead to the keeping up of this progress. As regards FIRE INSURANCE, we have just got a foothold; though nothing worth speaking about. In 'marine' our interest is practically notional. But I have hopes, apart from progress in fire insurance, that if business is run properly, Indian business talent ought to have scope in connection with that kind of insurance which is multiplying fast,—I mean accident and motor-car insurances. Although we may not be now in a hopeless position yet within a few years we ought to have appreciable voice in accident insurance."

The scope for general Insurance business, such as Fire, Marine, Accident and Motor Cars, is vast and is likely to be ever on the increase. According to the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1936, published by the Government of India, "the net Indian premium income of all Companies under insurance business other than Life Assurance during 1935 was over 2-3/5 crores of which the Indian Companies' share was 59 lakhs and that of the non-Indian Companies 203 lakhs.

The total amount is composed of—

142 lakhs from Fire,
46 lakhs from Marine and
74 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian Companies received—

31 lakhs from Fire,
9 lakhs from Marine, and
19 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The non-Indian Companies received—

110 lakhs from Fire,
37½ lakhs from Marine, and
55½ lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian Companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These Companies had a net premium income of 84 lakhs in 1935 from business outside India.

With the growth of commerce and industry which show signs of rapid improvement in coming years, and the increasing use by the public of motor vehicles and aeroplanes, the field for General Insurance business in India is certain to become very much wider and Indian Companies may thus have greater opportunities for securing a fair share of that business. Various forms of Accident Insurance are showing clear evidence of expansion, mechanization and speed involve risks and to a growing extent, the public is finding it prudent and desirable to cover its liabilities by insurance. As in the case of Life Assurance, a larger proportion of General Insurance business may also be expected gradually to pass into the hands of Indian Companies. It may also be reasonably hoped that the new Insurance Legislation will help Indian Offices to transact Insurance business under more favourable conditions than before. Most of the Indian Companies carrying on General Insurance business have their Head Offices in Bombay or Calcutta and a well-organised Company with Head Office in Madras will have its own attraction and is certain to create an additional centre of influence for the furtherance of Indian Insurance business.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., has promised support to the promoters in regard to both capital and organization. The United India Life Assurance Co. has a wide-spread organization all over India and even outside, and its active co operation in the matter of organization will enable the Company to secure business even from the beginning at a much lower cost than might otherwise be possible.

To make this promise of support real and constant, the United India Life Assurance Co. has also offered to subscribe for shares in the Company of the nominal value of Seventy-five Thousand Rupees

In order to ensure the co-operation and help of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., provision has been made in the Articles of Association of the Company for one-third of the total number of Directors being persons nominated by the said Company. To the extent to which opinion has been ascertained locally and elsewhere, the promoters have received considerable encouragement and support for the formation of the Company. Although a substantial capital will be necessary to make the Company's financial position strong and to enable it to undertake business on a large scale yet Insurance business is such that it does not require any outlay on machinery or plant for the commencement of business; so that the greater part of the amount collected will be available for investment on a remunerative basis from the very beginning. The amount required for preliminary expenses and working capital will be comparatively small and under the circumstances, the Directors consider that the business of the Company can be carried on profitably.

It is proposed that the Company should carry on Fire, Marine, Motor and Accident Insurance business or such classes of the same as may be convenient for the present and extend its activities to other classes of Insurance according to circumstances.

MANAGEMENT.—The General management of the Company vests in the Board of Directors who under Articles of Association are authorised to appoint a Managing Director and/or a General Manager and/or other officers for conducting the business of the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each and no allotment shall be made unless the said minimum number of Shares is subscribed for and the amount payable on application therefor has been received by the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.—It is estimated that the preliminary expenses exclusive of commission and brokerage will not exceed Rs. 15,000 and they shall be borne and paid by the Company.

BROKERAGE.—Brokerage not exceeding Two annas per share on the nominal amount of the shares will be paid in respect of applications received and accepted through authorised or approved brokers.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION, REMUNERATION.—The First Directors shall hold office until the first Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall retire at that Meeting as provided in the Articles of Association.

One-third of the Directors shall be persons nominated by the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., from time to time and two-thirds of the whole number of Directors shall be persons who are elected by share-holders.

The qualification of an Elected Director shall be the holding in his sole name and not jointly with any other person, of not less than 500 shares. A nominated Director shall be a shareholder of the Company but need not possess the number of shares required in the case of an Elected Director.

The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum, as the Directors may fix, but not exceeding the sum of Rs. 75 fixed in the Articles of Association, for every Meeting of the Board. The Directors shall be paid such additional sums as the Board of Directors may fix for travelling and other expenses.

The Directors are interested to the extent that they are entitled to the remuneration referred to above.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.—On a show of hands, every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll, every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every ten shares held by him.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—The Articles of Association provide that the Directors may in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason decline to register any proposed transfer of shares except in cases where the transferee is already a member.

INSPECTION.—Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association referred to above can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during the usual office hours.

Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Company's Brokers and from the Registered Office of the Company.

The whole deposit will be refunded if no shares are allotted, and if a smaller number of shares than that applied for is allotted, the balance of that deposit will be utilised for payment of the amount of allotment money, and the excess, if any, will be returned

M. CT. M. CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR.
U RAMA RAU.
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA.
S. T. SADASIVAN.
V. SHANMUGAM.
N. RAMA RAU.

THE UNITED INDIA FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
THE DIRECTORS,
THE UNITED INDIA FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to you the sum of Rupees.....being application money at Rs. 5 per share on shares in the above named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me/us upon the terms of the Company's prospectus, and to pay the sum of Rs. 2-8-0 per share on allotment and the remainder of the amount due on receiving notices of calls and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Yours faithfully,

Name in Full, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.....

Address in full .....

Occupation .....

Date .....

Signature .....

This form should be sent to the Registered Office of the Company together with a remittance for the application money.

Easter Film Attractions

NOVA

NOVA PILBEAM,
as she appears in "Young And Innocent" at Excelsior

DEANNA DURBIN
Starred in "Mad About Music" at Eros.

CANTOR

Eddie Cantor, the banjo-eyed comedian whose musical extravaganza "Alibaba Goes To Town" is revived at Pathe this week.

JANE WITHERS
and Luise Henry in "45 Fathers" at Capitol

GARY

GARY COOPER,
whose popular film "Desire" will be shown at Broadway.

EDDIE CANTOR COMES TO PATHE!

Spectacular Musical Comedy Revived This Week

The outstanding "revival" of the week is "Alibaba Goes To town", the Eddie Cantor comedy at Pathe.

United for the first time with Twentieth Century Fox who produced such comedies as "You Can't Have Everything," "Thin Ice," and "Wake up and live" Eddie Cantor goes to town in a magnificent combination of colorful extravaganza, beautiful girls, lavish sets and side-splitting comedy to the rhythmic, swaying tunes of Mack Gordon and Harry Revel, which include "I've Got My Heart Set On You", "Laugh Your Way Through Life" and "Swing Is here to Sway."

Loaded with gags and girls, "Ali Baba Goes to Town" is an extravaganza in the traditions of sheerest comedy. To name a few of the side-splitting situations there's Eddie aboard the Magic Carpet; the harem's Sultana, Louise Hovick, making love to roving-eyed Eddie; the sumptuous banquet with Eddie as master of ceremonies; countless kisses under the desert moon as Tony sings to June; the fabled gorgeousness of Bagdad; and elaborate dance ensembles in which Eddie, the Peters sisters, Jeni Le Gon and hundreds of beauties take part, while Raymond Scott and his famous Quintet play his own composition, "Twilight in Turkey."

The spectacular musical hit has been enriched by a revolutionary new three-tone tinted process in which a combination of blue and orange is utilized for the night sequences, while sepia, amber and copper provided the three-tone effect for the day-time episodes.

Included in the supporting cast are John Carradine, Virginia Field, Alan Dinehart, Douglas Dumbrille and thousands of others.

POPULAR REVIVALS AT BROADWAY

For the Easter Weeek Broadway Management have arranged a variety programme of daily changes.

On Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th "Desire' the romantic comedy with Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper. Monday 18th an Ernst Lubitsch production "One Hour With You" with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald, wise, witty and rollicking—and musical too. Tuesday 19th Cecil B. DeMille's, "Cleopatra" with Claudette Colbert, Warren William and Henry Wilcoxon. Wednesday 20th Marlene Dietrich in "Blonde Venus" directed by Josef Von Sternberg see her from the lips of one man to the arms of another. Thursady 21st "The Texas Rangers", King Vidor's historical epic of the men who molded a state from the territory of Texas. Friday 22nd. Maurice Chevalier in "The Way To Love".

MORNING SHOWS ON EASTER DAYS

On Saturday 16th, and Sunday 17th, "Sign of the Cross" morning matinee at 10-30 a. m. On Monday 18th The Crusade both are the Cecil B. DeMille productions.

FOUR GOOD MUSICALS THIS WEEK

FOUR SONG HITS "THIS WAY PLEASE"!

Musical Comedy Romance At Wellington This Week

Mary Livingstone, plus her delirious laugh, and Fibber McGee and Molly, those inimitable funsters of radio fame, make their screen debut in one of the funniest laugh-getters to come out of the Paramount Studios this musical comedy-romance, "This Way Please," which opened yesterday at the Wellington.

Conceived in the usual musical comedy tradition "This Way Please" goes all the way in giving a full portion of slapstick humour, melodies and romance.

In addition to the three top-notch humorists, the comedy brings to the screen Charles "Buddy" Rogers as a heart-breaking band leader, the vivacious blonde Betty Grable, who cannot resist his allure, that perpetually sour-faced comedian, Ned Sparks, in the role of a phoney-idea Press agent, and Lee Bowman, as the enterprising theatre manager, and a chorus of beautiful girls. Four popular song hits in this picture are "Is It Love or Infatuation"—"Delighted to Meet You"—"This Way Please" and "Voom Voom."

Jane And Her "45 Fathers"!

Child Star In Laugh-Packed Film At Capitol

Jane Withers, one of the increasingly popular child stars, starts throwing things around. Studies Louise Henry's interest in Thomas Beck and joins up with the Hartmans who help her throw voices, dancing and descretion to the winds as forty-five millionaire club members throw up their hands in Jane's funny picture. "45 Fathers" Twentieth Century-Fox film which opens to-day (Saturday) at the Capitol Theatre. Surrounded by competent cast, Jane raises a riot in an exclusive bachelor's club when its members adopt her, exposes a false romance and brings happiness to everybody.

Based on a story by Mary Bickel, the screen play written by Frances Hyland and Albert Ray, is full of comedy situations sprinkled with tenderness and romance

Leaving Africa, where her father was fatally wounded while hunting, Jane meets the Hartmans, eccentric ventriloquists, dance satirists and sleight-of-hand artists, aboard ship. Becoming inseparable the trio arrives in New York where, after a series of wild adventures, Jane lands in a Fifth Avenue Bachelors' club, whose forty-five members solemnly draw lots to determine which one will have the privilege of being her foster father. Richard Carle wins, but the members find they have dynamite on their hands as Jane and her pet monkeys go on a rampage.

Carle takes Jane to his nephew's home, where she seeks to do good by rescuing the wealthy nephew from an entanglement with an attractive but scheming "society girl." Her good intentions serve to cause more trouble, excitement and fun. Building steadily and hilariously to the climax, in which a heartbalm trial is in progress, the picture becomes a carnival of laughter as Jane and the Hartmans expose snobbish society schemers with ventriloquistic tricks.

Simone Simon Sings!

"Love And Hisses" At Regal

Simone Simon sings. And how! Not yet perhaps a better singer than Deanna Durbin among the juvenile stars, Simone Simon (spelt, please note, See-moan See-moan) reveals definite musical talent and promise of bigger heights of melody in "Love And "Hisses" which opens to-day at the Regal. Her dramatic ability which was manifest in "Seventh Heaven" has also considerably matured and she is quite at home in a light-hearted role. By the way this schoolgirl seems to have grown up now into a glamorous young woman. Seriously challenging the position of many elegant beauty queens of Hollywood.

It is a gay and scintillating musical with seven Gordon and Revel song hits and the two comedians, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie thrown in.

The story tells us that Ben Bernie the "old Baestro", discovers (Simone Simon) a great singer. He asks "old pal" Winchell, America's one-man newspaper, to build her up in his column. Sinchell turns the band leader down, as should be expected, so Bernie schemes a plot. Adopting an exotic masquerade, Simone lets Winchell "discover" her himself, and the columnist showers reams of publicity upon her. Just before Bernie's new club is to open, with Simone as star, she reveals the plot to Winchell. Dismayed at having been taken in, Winchell, plans a fourstar vengeance upon his favourite enemy. Revenge by another man is sweet, but by Winchell it's hilarious. The climax brings the two feudists together at the opening of Bernie's club, featuring their co-discovery, Simone, singing for them both. The ending is happy, even though the truce may be temporary. Gordon and Revel's "Sweet Someone"... "I Wanna Be in Winchell's Column". "Be A Good Sport" and "Broadway's Gone Hawaii" plus some more tunes by Pollack and Mitchell, Raymond Scott and Zeno and Irwin make this picture a four alarm song-hit festival.

DEVIKA RANI
whose latest film "Nirmala" had a splendid premiere at Roxy Cinema yesterday

Wanted— A Father!

Amusing Situation In Deanna Durbin Comedy At Eros

She had to find a father—in five minutes!

He must be a gentleman, look like an explorer, big-game hunter, and athlete!

That's the situation that confronts Deanna Durbin in her Universal picture, "Mad About Music" which is the week's attraction at Eros.

The key situation, the crux of the music-filled comedy drama, comes as a result of Deanna's boasting about the prowess of her parent. As she hasn't any father, she imagines she will never be called upon to substantiate her statements about him. But the day comes when she has to produce a father—and find him at once.

She picks upon the first likely man she sees and persuades him to act as her parent during his short stay in her city. The man happens to be Herbert Marshall—and comedy complications follow thick and fast until the two of them, Mr. Marshall and Miss Durbin, can get together on the stories they tell. The fact that Marshall, in the picture, is a peace-seeking composer, and not a swashbuckling, lion-shooting, exploring adventurer gives his attempts to live up to his assumed role a twist that provides excellent comedy.

Another twist to the story is provided by the fact of Deanna's mother being a famous film star who cannot risk losing her reputation as a "glamour girl" by letting her daughter live with her. The conflict between fame and maternal love is well brought out.

The pivot of the whole picture, however, is Deanna Durbin who sings and acts better than ever before.

STARS AS SEEN BY THEIR PARENTS

"Hands That Rocked The Cradle" In Hollywood

(BY BRIAN YOUNG.)

The hand that rocked the cradle remains just as steady in the face of Hollywood glamour

During the past six months, mothers and fathers of famous screen folk have found occasion to visit their progeny in the cinema city. None of them has been impressed by the glamour which surrounds the children they used to dressed for school.

When Clark Gable's father visited him on a movie set at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, he was at first intent on watching his son work. Gradually, he became restless as rehearsal followed rehearsal. Finally, he exclaimed impatiently, "Let me out of here."

Fanny Brice's mother, accustomed to see her daughter in Ziegfeld shows, back stage dressing rooms and at famous night clubs along Broadway, was little impressed with her daughter's new mode of living. Her remark was that, "Fanny always could take care of herself. She is happy in Hollywood. That's all I care about."

When Nelson Eddy's father visited the star at the studios, he was impressed with the lavishness of the scene which formed the background for a new musical. But he admits that Nelson is the same boy who left home seeking fame and fortune in Hollywood. He adds, "I do think he sings a lot better, but his appearance has hardly changed at all."

Myrna Loy's was a different experience. It was her father-in-law, Arthur S. Hornblow, Sr., who visited her at the studio. With true British conservatism, he refused to comment on the picture in which Miss Loy was playing, but did show a remarkable interest in the mechanical improvements which have been made by the industry. His last visit to a motion picture studio occurred three years ago, and he noted with enthusiasm the new devices which have been developed to facilitate film-making.

Many of the stars live with their parents in Hollywood. Among these are Eleanor Powell, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney and Robert Taylor. The parents' impressions of Hollywood are those of its other citizens. They have been assimilated by the city

(Continued from Col 3)

disturb the sound. The whole atmosphere on the set was changed and became "all cool at the Camera front". Everybody was quite at ease and the happy scene was taken in the happiest of "facial atmosphere."

Saigal, Uma, Kamlesh, Chandra, Jagdish and Durgadas were on the Set last week

"YOUNG AND HANDSOME"

Nova Pilbeam In Thriller At Excelsior

Alfred Hitchcock for his new picture "Young and Handsome," at the Excelsior Theatre this week, took the best-seller, "A Shilling for Candles," and adapted it into a film story which fulfils one of his cherished ambitions.

The entire film is staged against the background of the English countryside, and the story moves swiftly through such every-day settings as lorry-drivers' pullups on the main roads, provincial doss houses, magistrates' courts, seaside hotels, country inns, rural police stations and farm houses.

A girl is found murdered on a beach. The man under suspicion is chased by the police. The daughter of the Chief Constable assists him, and they find an ally in a down-and-out tramp. Nova Pilbeam is the girl; Derrick de Marney, the boy, and Edward Rigby is the tramp. Together these three characters race across country with the police at their heels.

Although the story starts with a crime, the director has stressed the adventure aspect of this thriller and succeeds in showing how colourful adventure may become in every-day life.

Nova Pilbeam has the greatest role of her career, and one which affords her full dramatic scope. Derrick de Marney, as her first screen sweetheart, is also afforded excellent opportunities in the role of the unjustly accused man. Percy Marmont, Mary Clare, Basil Radford and George Curzon head the supporting cast.

ALL COOL ON THE CAMERA FRONT!

Last week Nitin Bose had a very rough time at the Studio. The heat was intense on the "Motherland" Set. All electric fans are switched off during the 'takes'. This is done to prevent any possible disturbance to the mike. Artistes were waiting—duly made up, but nobody felt happy and longed for fresh air. The scene to be taken was a happy one and naturally artistes must wear happy faces. A problem indeed! Something must be found out. Nitin was thinking. Suddenly he brightened up and ordered one of his assistants to get from Studio property stores four big palmleaf fans. These were sprinkled with cold water and were placed in charge of four men at four concealed angles of the Set. These huge fans provided very soothing air, without the slightest noise to

(Continued In Col 7)

Simone Simone, Walter Winchell and Ben Bennie in "Love and Hisses" at Regal.

RALPH BYRD
in the Republic Serial "SOS Coast Guard."
(at Globe Talkies)

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(at Wellington)

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BHAVNAGAR Rathod Boot House
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BHUJ The Cutch General Stores.
NASIK ROAD H. Joshi Bros
NASIK Punjab Boot House
HUBLI Bahadur Shoe Stores.
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DHOLKA Badrudin Najamuddin & Co
DHORAJI Abid Novelty Stores.
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Almonds And Groundnuts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged, if any of the readers will answer the following through the columns of this paper.

In the books on food and general science, the food values of almonds and ground-nuts are given thus: water nearly the same in both; protein nearly the same; carbohydrate and fats, nearly the same; salt less in almond than in ground-nuts.

Since, generally, in food charts, only these items are given, it may be taken to mean that they determine the food value of any article. Hence ground-nuts and almonds must be considered equally good foods. But the fact is that almonds are taken as a great tonic, while ground-nuts are despised. Again there is a great disparity between the prices of the two. Almonds are sold at the rate of Rs. 2 a seer and ground-nuts are sold at the rate of Rs. 2 a maund. Hence, it is imperative to know whether the two have the same food value, in which case, the poor at least, can substitute ground-nuts for almonds. If they have not the same food value, it is equally imperative to know, what is there in the almonds and not in the ground-nuts, which makes the former, a really good article of food. If such a difference of a fundamental character does exist, will it be necessary to prepare new tables.—Yours, etc.

L.

Bandra Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that Mr. R. D. Baliwala and others have ventilated the grievances of the people of Suburbs against the Bandra Bus Service.

The Bus Service in Bandra, Juhu, and on the Ghodebunder Road is becoming very irregular and on Sundays and holiday it is very difficult to get accommodation in the Bus inspite of waiting for nearly an hour.

It is high time, sir, for the Police authorities to compel the Bus company to redress the grievances.—Yours, etc.

S. N. NATU.

Rationalists And Their Critics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,

"A duel in the form of a debate
Decides no argument with its tedious length
For opposition gives opinion strength."

Such a duel has been raging between rationalists and their opponents. Each party sees one side of the shield of truth and overlooks the other side.

"Truth is harmony between emotion and mentality." Intuition is sublime emotion, reason is sublime mentality. I request both parties to consider the following quotation from "the Kalipaka" dispassionately:—

The exercise of both sensibility and reason is the surest way to the solution of all difficulties. An intuition which is irrational is not to be trusted, no matter how insistent it may be. One must beware of pitfalls at every point. A way may be right which transcends reason, though a way can never be right which controverts reason. There is a vital difference between the two.—Yours, etc.

J. K. DAJI, L. M. & S.

B. J. Road, Bandra.

Vaccination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Government officials appear to be unable or unwilling to recognise the truth regarding vaccination, viz., that it has completely failed to stop smallpox epidemics in India.

The Health Department of the Government of Madras recently stated that it had absolutely no doubts with regard to the utility of primary and re-vaccinations and that under present conditions no known remedy against smallpox exists other than vaccination. It is difficult to find language emphatic enough to condemn this determined disregard of the facts. In India, in Mexico, in Japan, in Italy, and in the Philippine Islands vaccination and re-vaccination has failed to prevent disastrous outbreaks of smallpox. Few populations in the world are so saturated with vaccination as the population of British India, yet every three or four years a very serious smallpox epidemic is reported, first in one province and then in another. Bengal, for instance, has a very high vaccination rate. As far back as 1925, it was admitted in the Bengal Public Health Report for that year that the majority of the population, "thanks to a better enforcement of the Vaccination Act under the guidance of the health officers now maintained in all the districts except Darjeeling, claim to have received some sort of protection against smallpox in their infancy" Vaccinations steadily increased until in 1932-33 it was admitted in the Public Health Report for the year 1933 that 6,670,134 persons had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated in the Presidency and the following year almost the same number had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated. In Calcutta actually 948.6 per thousand population were vaccinated or re-vaccinated in 1932. Could any country have a higher vaccination rate? Yet smallpox has been continually increasing in Bengal since 1883 and more markedly so since 1893. In 1936 there was a very serious outbreak of smallpox in Bengal with a large number of deaths in the city of Calcutta.

It has already been pointed out that re-vaccination was made compulsory in Madras in 1932 and the enforcement of the order resulted in an enormous increases in vaccination and re-vaccination. This was followed by a very serious outbreak of smallpox in 1934 when 18,088 deaths were reported in the Presidency, i.e., four times as many as in 1931, the year before compulsory re-vaccination was introduced. Why does the Health Department of Madras state that the number of smallpox deaths has been reduced year after year in face of these figures?

The Madras Government admit that they are faced with epidemics of smallpox every year, despite the enormous amount of vaccination carried on. Yet all they can do is to repeat that vaccination is the only remedy that is available. The history of smallpox and vaccination in India has shown that vaccination is no remedy but on the contrary a possible cause of smallpox.

We all agree that while the present insanitary conditions prevail in India smallpox is likely to continue. This does not justify the pressure put on people to be vaccinated and to have their children vaccinated. In addition to having their systems poisoned by wrong feeding, insufficient food or the insanitary conditions in which they live, vaccination adds another dose of poison to these already weakened constitutions. Officials live in a state of constant fear of smallpox. If they would let matters take their course, things would certainly not be worse and they might be a great deal better. At present you have Western superstition allied to Eastern superstition, poverty and ignorance. It would be an advantage if the Western superstition were removed for it would, at all events, clear the way for recognition of the causes of smallpox and the only methods of its extinction, viz., good food, pure water and proper sanitation.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.
London.

Plight Of Clerks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While thanking you for publishing letters on the above subject, I must say that Meena Sule deserves to be greatly thanked for giving vent to the grievances of Bombay clerks through the medium of your columns. Clerks generally come from middle class population and this is the class which has mainly supported the Congress in the last elections.

Bombay clerks do not claim to get the privileges which are being enjoyed by the employers but what they wish to have is a reasonable share of some of the just privileges which should be allowed to them as a matter of right.

Will the Congress Government, which has one of its ideal to work for the masses, take this matter up without any undue delay?—Yours, etc.,

Y. D. DESHMUKH.

Bombay, April 11.

Misplaced Charity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While fully cognisant of the fact that the need for charitable organisations do exist unfortunately in this City, and the humane desire to extend one's sympathy towards our fellow men, one is inclined to the belief, that there is far too much indiscriminate charity lavished without due investigation, and the Associations that expressly exist for this purpose, are unduly imposed upon by individuals who trade on good nature, and thus avoid the prospect of putting their hands to the plough.

There are a fairly large proportion of unemployed of all grades that tramp this city. Most of these are youths, who, one is sure could readily obtain some sort of employment in order to justify their existence but to all intents and purposes, begging is a more lucrative profession, and the oft repeated tales of woe generally evoke a sympathetic response to the financial detriment of the dispenser, who has been hoaxed into a false position by plausible yarns. There is yet another point in this connection which is in all probability not too widely known. Provision of shelters for destitutes are provided at public expense for the so called unemployed, but these are apt to be, and are very definitely used as permanent abodes by many who do not care for work, when comforts and conveniences are proffered. Probably those kind hearted individuals whose zeal and energetic enthusiasm organised the TOC H night shelter, did not realise, that there was just a possibility that it would develop into a haven of rest for those fighting shy of onerous work, are quite content to avail themselves of the premises, year in and out till the millennium, as long as provided with an early morning smack, or a soup kitchen at nightfall. The public parks provide salubrious air in the course of the days, and are distinctly a boon to the "Tired Times" who have expunged work from their vocabulary and their sphere of nomadic existence.

TOC H at Poperinghe served a noble purpose and was a brilliant example or illustration of Christian charity and righteousness. It sheltered men of grit and determination, to win against dreadful odds, and to whom life was real and earnest. It makes one ponder over the fact whether sympathy has not been misplaced, and laziness nurtured in a cradle of putrid idleness constitute a blot on its principles.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Income-Tax Administrative Procedure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—By the special adaptation of the term "On the day specified in the notice" or "as soon afterwards as may be" in Section 23 (3) of the Imperial Act XI of 1922, it is imperative on the part of the Income-tax Officer to make the assessment either on the very day appointed in the notice under Section 23 (2), if there is a limited evidence on the part of the assessee to be tackled with during the course of the day and at the same time if there is practically no evidence that the Income-tax Officer requires on specified points; but, if the Income-tax Officer requires some evidence on specified points or the evidence produced on the assessee's initiative is so large that it cannot be coped with on the same day of appointment, then, it is competent for the Income-tax Officer to make the assessment a few days later, of course, after wading through the process of hearing the relevant evidence forthcoming. The phrase "as soon afterwards as may be" in the Section, immediately following the fixing to a particular point of time (i.e., on the day specified in the notice) for making the assessment, naturally gives a latitude of days, so much so, in the strict sense of the term, if the assessment is made on the 31st day after the date fixed in the notice under Section 23 (2), the assessment should be deemed to be illegal, it being brought into existence beyond the time stipulated strictly under the Section. In the protracted sense of the term: "as soon afterwards as may be," a latitude of months may be given, because it is competent for the Income-tax Officer to complete the assessments during any part of the year, but the idea of years is rather remote and far-fetched, because Section 34 comes into play, the assessment of the total income for that year having been deferred (or escaped, for whatever reason it may be).

So, to validate the arrear assessments sought to be completed in the subsequent year, all the pending cases of 1937-38 should be dealt with under Section 34 notice (with no return of income called for, 'convenience' sake), which notice, by virtue of the phrase "as if" specially employed in Section 34, recoups the gap of time and makes it as though the Income Tax Officer

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 3).

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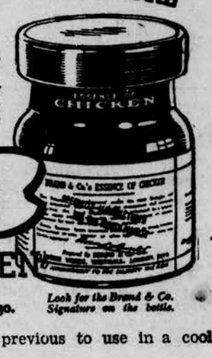

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Position Of Czechoslovakia In Europe

In Forefront Of All Political Discussions

Due to her key position in Europe, Czechoslovakia is standing in the fore-front of all political discussions. Bismarck said "who is master of Bohemia (part of Czechoslovakia) is master of Europe". The recent developments in Austria have shifted the European balance of power. What will be the reactions? Many plans are under consideration, which are likely to lead to an appeasement. A war would not be a solution, but a source of new and terrible troubles for the whole of Europe, with uncertain end.

Therefore, a few lines about the German problem in Czechoslovakia and about her history may interest our readers, says "The Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Journal".

GERMAN MINORITY PROBLEM

The importance of the German problem in Czechoslovakia is determined in the first place by the numerical strength of the German minority, which according to the official census taken in the year 1930. numbers 32,31,688 and thus represents 22.5 per cent of the total population of 1,47,29,536.

The areas in which the bulk of the German population is to-day concentrated do not form a connected whole, but represent a frontier zone of varying width, broken by sectors either of purely Czech districts or by a mixed element composed of nearly 50 per cent of Czech population.

These areas have been always a part of the Czech lands of the Bohemian Crown, and never in the history have formed a component part of the German Empire, nor an independent element in the former Austria-Hungary. In other words, for the past 1000 years the Czech and German populations in the Czech lands have been living together in one administrative entity governed from Prague.

To have a real understanding of the German problem in Czechoslovakia, it must be remembered that throughout the whole era of Hapsburg rule, i.e., from 1620-1918, the German minority was given the dominating position of ruling race at the expense of the Czechos: therefore, they resent a treatment of absolute equality with the Czechos.

CZECHOSLOVAK MINORITY POLICY

The first Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Dr. Kramar, on assuming office on the 14th of November 1918, declared plainly in the following words:

"Faithful to our past and to our democratic traditions, we have no desire to hinder in any way our German fellow-countrymen in the development of their culture and their language. It would be our desire and our pride that no one amongst us who is not a Czech should feel oppressed or unfree. Ample economic opportunities, the opportunities of economic and social development presented by our State, will be given to all. We do not wish to imitate the old Austrian system under which our country was violently and intentionally restricted in its development. We want all parts of our Republic to have equal and just shares in our new economic and social progress".

It is easy to prove that this promise has been faithfully kept by the Czechoslovak Government.

PARTICIPATION OF MINORITIES IN GOVERNMENT

Of the 300 seats in the Parliament, the German minority have secured 72 seats in the general election in 1935. The division among the German political parties is as follows:—Sudete-Germans, led by Mr. Henlein (pro-Nazi) 44 seats, Social Democrats 11, Christian party 6 and Agrarians 5. The latter three German parties have formed since 1926 a coalition government with the Czech and Slovak parties, and their ministers have been taking part in all the Cabinets.

The success achieved by the Henlein party in 1935 was mainly due to the intellectual and political forces and propaganda of the National Socialism of the Reich. Even with this help the pro-Nazi party does not represent more than 60 per cent of the German minority.

Out of a total of 4,33,431 German Children 4,17,003 are being taught in German schools by German teachers; this is far from proving that the Czechoslovak educational system pursues a policy of denationalisation.

Of all the secondary schools numbering 290, the Germans possess 80, or 27.6 per cent although their proportion of the total population of the Republic is only 22.5 per cent.

Moreover, there are in Czechoslovakia the following German schools: 10 teachers' training colleges, 52 agricultural schools, 48 commercial academies and 98 technical and industrial training schools, in addition to 1 University, 2 Colleges of Technology, 1 academy of music, 1 academy of art, and 2 seminaries.

These are proofs, the character of which cannot be gainsaid.

INDUSTRY

The Henlein agitators have been exploiting the distress in the industrial areas occupied by the German speaking population. The economic crisis in the years 1929-36 was a universal phenomenon and not a specific Czechoslovak one. As the Germans are employed in the Czechoslavak industries to the extent of 46 per cent, whereas the Czechs only to 39.43 per cent, it is quite natural that an industrial crisis affects the German workers more than the Czech ones.

The figures of the 1930 census show that 1,41,000 Germans were employed in the public services and in the army. The number of Czech and Slovaks is 5,83,000. The German participation amounted to about 19 per cent. at that time but has been considerably improved in the last 8 years.

It is comprehensible that a democratic State does not wish to entrust its administration to officials who profess Fascist, totalitarian or Communist principles.

After the annexation of Austria, Germany has become immediate neighbour of Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary. It is very difficult to foresee the immediate reaction in these countries, but the pressure of a colossus of 70 million people in all these States cannot be denied. It is an old experience that neighbours are seldom friends: any number of examples can be found not only in each village, but also in the history of mankind.

RETROSPECT

The Czechoslovak Republic is the successor of the old Kingdom of Bohemia. If we go through the 1,000 years old history of the Czechoslovak nation we see a continuous struggle for independence against German attacks, partly with success and partly without success.

In the 13th century, the Kingdom of Bohemia was a powerful Empire extending till the Adriatic. The mineral riches of the country as well as the fertility of the soil, attracted foreign colonists to Bohemia from all corners of Europe. Moreover, the fame of the Royal Court, the tremendous economic and political projects formed by the King Premysl Otakar II, and his plans for juridical organisations attracted to Prague even Italian elements. In short, the brilliant intellectual level of Bohemia and the growing prestige of her kings, were such that the eyes of all Europe were turned to the kingdom. No less a person than Dante hailed Premysl as the future liberator of Italy.

King Charles IV (1346-1378), who was educated in France, was elected German Emperor. He brought to Bohemia the most perfected methods of economic enterprise and administration. Under his influence, Prague became the metropolis without rival in the Empire, while the prudent wisdom of his rule made Bohemia a garden in which the arts and letters flourished, and supplied a model which Central and Eastern Europe endeavoured to emulate.

MOVEMENT OF REMARKABLE IDEAS

The intellectual impetus which Charles gave to Bohemia gave rise spontaneously to a movement of remarkable ideas; several preachers and prominent writers had devoted themselves to the restoration of the basis of their religious life. This movement became a matter of world-wide importance under the influence of a professor of the University of Prague. John Hus, who, adopting the doctrines of the English thinker John Wycliff, preached the necessity of a religious reformation. He entered into conflict with the ecclesiastic powers, and, on the 6th July, 1415, the Ecoumenical Council of Constance, before whom he came to defend his doctrines, burnt him at the stake.

The death of John Hus was regarded as an affront to the Czech nation and provoked violent tumults in Bohemia. Some years later the wind of these tumults fanned into life an immense blaze; all the nation fought for liberty of conscience and for the new ideal of moral life. The Czech armies supported by the unanimous enthusiasm of the entire nation fighting for a sublime ideal, defended their country victoriously against the crusades launched against them by the whole Europe.

The Kingdom of Bohemia emerged from the Hussite wars nationally consolidated and with an intact territory. King George of Podebrady (1457-1471) restored, by adroit diplomacy, the former relations with Christian monarchs and sought, at the same time, to group them in a sort of "Coalition of Peace" a predecessor of the "League of Nations".

In 1526, Ferdinand of Hapsburg was elected King of Bohemia. The imperialist tendencies of the Hapsburg dynasty soon entered into conflict with the principle of the national State and that struggle was the grave of Czech independence, when about hundred years later, at the battle of the White Mountains, the Czechs were defeated by the Emperor Ferdinand II.

The Hapsburg dynasty was hated by the whole nation. No wonder that when the World War broke out in 1914 the Czechoslovak Nation seized this occasion for a decisive encounter with the Hapsburgs. Czechoslovaks living abroad enlisted as volunteers in the Allied armies. Czech soldiers, compelled to fight in the Austrian armies, moved over en masse, to the Allies in order to form legions and fight side by side with them. The whole Siberia was controlled in 1917-1918 by the Czechoslovak legions, which fought victoriously against Trotsky's Bolshevists. Czechoslovak regiments fought in Italian, French and U.S.A. armies.

No less a person than Lloyd George, then Prime Minister of England, sent on the 11th September 1918 the following telegram to T. G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris:—

"On behalf of the British War Cabinet, I send you our hearties congratulations on the striking success won by the Czechoslovak Forces against the armies of the Central Powers in Siberia. The story of the adventures and triumphs of this small army is indeed one of the greatest epics of history. It has filled us all with admiration for the courage, persistence and self-control of your countrymen and shows what can be done to triumph over time, distance and lack of material resources by those holding the spirit of freedom in their hearts. Your nation has rendered inestimate service to the Allies in the struggle to free the world from despotism, we shall never forget it."

On the 28th October 1918, the Czechoslovak Republic had been founded.

Strictures On Police Officer

All Accused Acquitted In Sensational Ashram Riot Case

HOSHANGABAD, April 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the sensational Dhuniwala Dada Ashram Riot Case of Khandwa by Mr. Nargundkar, Magistrate, who found all the eleven accused not guilty and acquitted them of all charges.

The judgment comprises of 78 closely typed foolscap pages. The Magistrate passed strictures on the conduct of a Sub-Inspector of police.

In the course of the judgment the Court observed:—

"The Sub-Inspector, Mr. Loomba, on receiving report, did not approach the District Magistrate or the First Class Magistrate for search warrant. He went to the Ashram with an armed police force and did not have any Magistrate to accompany the police party on the flimsy excuse that he was in a hurry to go to the Ashram.

"Reaching the Ashram, he made no enquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of Sub-Inspector Awasthi and Head Constable Iftikhar Ahmed, and made no efforts to secure their release till their dramatic appearance later. It seems the police party attacked the men in the Ashram while they were engaged in devotional prayers at 'arti' time, and beat them mercilessly and wantonly. The accused, Hariharanand was without any reason made target of the fury of the police."

From the facts established from evidence, the Court observed:—"Sub-Inspector Loomba seems to be responsible for the happenings on the date of occurrence and Sub-Inspector Awasthi seems to have acted under his instructions."—United Press.

Poona District Peasants' Conference

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

The peasants of the Poona District will meet in Conference at Ranmodwadi, Taluka Indapur at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the 17th April, 1938. Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, Secretary, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, will preside.

Leaders from Bombay and Poona are expected to address the Conference.

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Indians Are Harijans In South Africa

Agent-General Has Not Been Able To Do Anything, Says Manilal Gandhi

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The position and disabilities of the Indians in South Africa were narrated by Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, who addressed the members of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly on Monday last after the Assembly adjourned.

"The status of Indians in South Africa," said Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, "is that of Harijans. Their condition instead of improving in the least is deteriorating every day. The Agent General is helpless and he has not been able to do anything for the Indians.

"You all know," said the speaker, "what conditions were laid down in the Capetown Agreement and how it was arrived at. It was the result of the agitation against the Indians Immigration Restriction Bill. A very strong agitation on the part of the Indian community was put up over that Bill, and the result was that a Round Table Conference was held at which the Capetown Agreement was evolved. It was promised under that Agreement that no further restrictive legislation would be brought up against the Indians in South Africa and that every opportunity would be accorded to the Indians for their uplift in every respect, including housing, education, trade, etc.

"Another part of the Capetown Agreement was the assisted emigration scheme. Under the scheme it was agreed that those who wished to give up their domicile in South Africa would be given a bonus of £20 each and would be sent away to their home country. It was also decided that the Government of India should appoint an Agent General in South Africa to implement the provisions of the Agreement, as it was felt that an Agent-General would be very helpful and useful to the interests of the Indians.

UTTER FAILURE

But the unfortunate experience has been that during the past ten years the Agent-General has not been helpful in improving the conditions of the Indians. On the contrary, their condition has gone from bad to worse. The main reason is that the Agent-General represents a weak Government, and he is more or less impotent to do anything. Even a man like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who because of his unique personality was able to do something good socially to the Indian community, was failure in his capacity as Agent General. The same was the case with Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy and others.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

"Soon after the Capetown Agreement was reached and even before the Indian delegation reached the shores of India, restrictions on Indian emigration were enforced. Ever since then there have been a series of legislation affecting Indians. There was the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. Instead of any trade facilities being accorded to the Indians under the Capetown Agreement, the Transvaal Rural Dealers Regulation Bill was sponsored. Then came the Colonisation Scheme for decreasing the population of Indian residents in South Africa. Then there is the Industrial Conciliation Act under which Trade Councils are appointed on which Indians have no representation. The Inspectors appointed by these Councils are a source of great harassment to the Indian traders. Similarly, the Slums Act is operating to the hardship of the Indian community. Then there were the Employment of White Women Bill and the Mixed Marriages Bill, over which there was a lot of agitation."

FURTHER RESTRICTION

"Further restriction," continued Sjt. Manilal, "was proposed with regard to the ownership of land in Transvaal and a Commission has been appointed."

The Speaker hoped that the Congress Party would do something to improve the condition of the Indian community.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, thanked Sjt. Manilal for apprising the members with the real state of affairs in South Africa and said that the Congress Party would do their best in the matter.

"As a part of our settlement with England, we must include the status of Indians overseas," assured Mr. Satyamurthi.—United Press.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO RESIGN?

MADRAS, April 14.

It is confirmed that Mr. Kota Ramakrishna Karant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Public Works Minister, has definitely and finally decided to tender his resignation of his post of Secretaryship.

It is mentioned that the probable reason behind Mr. Karant's proposed resignation is the present undefinited nature of work of the Parliamentary Secretaries in the Province and their relationship with the Ministers and the Government Secretariat.—United Press.

REFORM OF LOCAL BODIES IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, April 14.

The Government of Assam, it is understood, intend to summon a conference of the Chairmen of all the newly formed Local Boards of the Province some time next month, with a view to decide as to how best the Government could co-operate with the Boards in helping them in their administration. The new Boards have been elected on the same franchise as the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

An "All-Assam Local Bodies Officers' Association" is also shortly going to be formed, and in this connection a conference will be held at Sylhet in the middle of April next.—United Press.

KILLING RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

Pantulu Opposes Motor Traffic Bill

BEZWADA, April 14.

The railway companies are more a foreign concern than Indian. The Railway Board is entirely of non-Indian composition, and it is tragic that not even a single Indian is an Agent of the companies" said, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, member of the Council of State and Central Railway Advisory Board, opening the second All-India Railway Passengers' Conference, to-day, under the presidency of Mr. R. K. Sidhva.

He vehemently opposed the Motor Traffic Bill, which, if passed, would surely kill the railroad competition. He requested the provincial Governments to control motor transport and the development of roads. Lastly, he entered into a strong protest against the wholly inadequate amenities provided for third-class passengers, characterising this as "unjustifiable and scandalous".—A. P.

HOMELY MATCHES

Facilities For Production In India

That out of 150 million gross matches annually consumed in the world, India uses about 17 millions is a recent estimate based on the production of matches in the whole world.

India, according to certain information lately supplied by the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum attached to the Botanical Survey of India is self sufficient as far as wood required for the manufacture of matches is concerned and wood is considered to be the principal raw material for the industry. There are 78 species of Indian plants woods, of which have been tried for either match box veneer or splints, and the majority have been found suitable for one purpose or the other.

INDIAN WOOD FOR MATCHES

Popular (populus), Willow (Salix) and Alder (Ainus) are said to be the best suitable woods for match making. These and some other equally suitable woods such as Chilpine (Pinus) Spruce (Picea) Horse chestnut (Aesculus Indica) are available in abundance in the Himalayas and in the Sub-Himalayan tracts. The match factories of the North West use these timbers in their factories.

Besides these, "Popeta" Bakota and "Dhup" of the Andamans are largely used in various match factories and have been found very suitable for splint making.

Amongst other woods, 'Simul' (Bombax malabaricum) is extensively used for box making in many factories and 'Amra' (Spondias mangifera) Chatim (Alstonia scholaris) are also used in the plains for splints. There are various other trees—wood of which can be utilised for this particular industry.

Of the other raw materials required for the industry Paraffin Wax, Red Oxide, Manganese Dioxide, Glass Powder, etc., are produced in India in sufficient quantity to meet the needs. Some chemicals and match papers are imported from abroad. But with the development of the paper industry in the country and other chemical industry all other raw materials will, it may be expected, be produced in India.

The manufacturing processes of matches in modern times, it may be noted, are more or less automatic.)

definite ECONOMIES

THE history of Cast Iron Pipes is one of satisfactory service. No other piping will successfully resist corrosion and the destructive action of acids and salt water. They are the most durable pipes in existence; to-day there are Cast Iron Pipes in use that were laid 270 years ago. Engineers and Chemists the world over have found that for unusual conditions of service where other kinds of pipes have failed, Cast Iron Pipes are the solution ... and they cost less!

- Official records of Cast Iron Pipes, laid 100 to 200 years ago and still in service, prove that they are **CHEAPEST IN THE END.**
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- Long-lived pipes obviously cause less street-opening for replacements and repairs. Therefore, Cast Iron Pipes **SAVE MONEY ON STREET-OPENINGS.**
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National Week In Ajmere

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, April 12.

Ajmere Congressmen are busy with the National Week. Khadi selling is considered one of the important activities of the week. The best seller of this commodity here is Mrs Gauri Shanker Bhargava who alone sold a thousand worth last year and hundred rupees worth this year in one day.

Meetings are being held everywhere in the town and special emphasis is laid on Khadi and merging of Ajmere-Merwara with U P. Provinces on the basis of autonomy. Syt Ramchandra Vaidji did the Flag hoisting ceremony on the first day of the Week on the Congress office building.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGITATION.

There is a small furore over the arrest of the first Ahrar Jatha from Ajmere to Shahid Ganj Mosque.

Kavi Samelans and Mushairas are held in honour of the Congress Week in the Local Town Hall.

BOMBAY SOCIETY

SCANDALS
SCANDALS
SCANDALS

exposed in a brilliant, rib-breaking, hilarious new Marathi Comedy,

PARACHA KAVALA

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The Premier Playwright of Maharashtra

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Volcanic outburst of laughter,
Lightning flashes of wit.
Mighty Social Satire,
Thrilling music and comic duets

BOMBAY THEATRE

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by the oldest dramatic company

"NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK COMPANY"

SAT., SUN. & MON.
(16th) (17th) (18th)

AT 4 P. M.

Booking is brisk

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Rs. 3 6 0, 2 4 0, 1 12 0, 1 2 0,
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Rs. 2 4 0, 1 12 0, 1 2 0, 0 14 0,
Ladies 0 9 0

He had Ears, but He could not hear .....
His Soul was stuffed with one thought: Revenge!

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"MEETHA ZAHAR"
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
Sensational Screen Play
8TH WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
To-day, To-morrow, Mon. 2-30 p.m.
Zanana Show, Wed. 1-30 a.m.
MINERVA
Talkies Lamington Road

DEFINITELY
LAST WEEK!
"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S First Marathi Social
Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM
Starring:
SHANTA APTE, DATEY, VASANTEE, PARASHRAM
Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
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LADIES' SHOW
Tues. Thur. 1-30 p.m.
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CHANDRA MOHAN

whose inspired performance as Gen. Angar fires a million hearts among his audiences.

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GENERAL ANGAR, the fiery war-scared Hero, whose insatiable ambition sets a whole Nation aflame.

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JWALA

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KANARESE FILM: To-day and To-morrow 10 a.m. "CHIRANJEEVI" or "Markandeya".

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For FOUR DAYS Only
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GREATEST SOCIAL HIT:

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Starring:—SAIGAL, SANYAL, K. C. DEY, CHANDRABATI, AMAR MULLICK
THE
MINERVA
TALKIES: .. LAMINGTON RD.

"Expropriation Of Mexican Oil Companies"

MINISTER EXPLAINS WHY IT WAS DONE

The following letter written by Primo Villa Michael, Mexican Minister in London, appeared in the "Manchester Guardian of March 30th:—

Sir,—It was with the utmost interest that I have followed the many articles which have been published by the press with reference to the expropriation of the assets of the oil companies by the Mexican Government. And as far as I have been able to see, a certain diability was evinced on the part of the newspapers to acquaint their readers with the complete Mexican point of view, which was set forth in the address of the President of the Republic to the nation. I am quite sure, however, that this omission was due only to the considerable length of the address, for which sufficient space was not available. For this reason I have decided to send this letter to you in the hope that it may contribute to a better understanding.

LAW DEFIED.

After a long labour struggle, started during 1937, in which the Government frequently acted as a moderating mediator, the Labour Board (an arbitration court composed of representatives of employers, workers, and the State) ordered the companies to comply with certain requests of their workmen, involving an expenditure of 26,332,756 pesos; and the companies, not satisfied with that judgment, took the case to the Supreme Court of Justice as a last resort. Later on, however, when they were advised that the Court's decision had gone against them, they refused to obey it, simply declaring that it would endanger their finances, intending in that way to evade the actual question upon which judgment had been pronounced. At the same time they withdrew their funds from the banks.

Calm consideration of the case would suffice to make it possible clearly to realise the absurdity of the position adopted by the companies, which is that of one party in a law suit refusing to conform to the final sentence pronounced by a Supreme Court of Justice, on the grounds that they found it exaggerated and incompatible with their convenience, and expecting the State to approve of their attitude. This would, of course, destroy the machinery which provides for the collective equilibrium of the inhabitants of a nation, and would establish a precedent by which any industry or individual could, when in conflict with their workmen or with the community in which they live, manage to evade their obligations and even the payment of the compensations resulting from their own behaviour.

This being the case, the legal execution of the judgment would not suffice to solve the problem. The withdrawal of funds effected before the sentence prevented it from becoming operative; and an embargo upon production, equipment, or even upon the oilfields would entail a most elaborate procedure and would involve also the necessity of overcoming the obstacles which the companies would surely interpose to the normal process of production and distribution; whereupon the public authorities would find themselves besieged by the urgent social interests of the nation, because an insufficient production of fuel or a stoppage thereof would jeopardise not only the progress but also the peace of the country.

A PERMANENT WORRY.

It should be borne in mind that this situation occurred after more than twenty years of almost ceaseless conflict with the Administration, during which the companies had been a permanent worry to the country while at the same time enjoying numerous privileges for their development and expansion and profiting not only from the natural wealth of the Mexican oilfields but also from the low-paid native labour, exemption from taxes, and great tolerance on the part of the authorities.

Not only did the Mexican Government not premeditate the expropriation of the possessions of the companies affected, as has been suggested elsewhere, but they did not even desire it, having, on the contrary, endeavoured to foster their industrial activities. The best proof of this is the fact that only a very short time ago they granted valuable additional concessions to one of the companies which the British press reported at the time. And it is clear that the Government would never have granted this new increase to the assets of the company if they had had the remotest intention of expropriating its possessions, as that would have been tantamount to increasing the amount of its future claims voluntarily and needlessly. That this decision had become imperative in the interests of the public welfare of the country could not be more evident. The President has explained accurately and in detail the abnormal and dangerous situation created by the oil companies' attitude.

The power vested in every sovereign State to expropriate, in the public interest, property within the limits of its national territory is universally recognised and undisputed. Any country may find it necessary to exercise that power. Quite recently here in England we have followed with special interest the Parliamentary debates in respect of the expropriation of the coal properties of England, Wales, and Scotland which His Majesty's Government have deemed it necessary to initiate. The decision of the Mexican Government is therefore neither unusual nor an innovation in the legal principles accepted by the entire world. Although it is true that the financial interests of some British investors are thereby affected—but they will receive the compensation established by law,—it cannot escape the attention of any impartial and fair observer that these interests, however large, cannot justly be put before the overwhelming necessity in which any independent State finds itself in such circumstance, to uphold the authority of its legal institutions and to control, or at least to count upon the loyalty of a vital source of its wealth which fundamentally affects the economic and social life of the nation and constitutes a disturbing or even a dangerous element in its internal and external political security.

JURISDICTION OF TALATIS

Without Permission They Should Not Leave

A resolution of the Government of Bombay says:—

"Every Talati should be required to reside within his saza throughout the year unless specially exempted.

(i) by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, if the absence does not exceed thirty days or

(ii) by the Prant Officer, if the absence exceeds thirty days. All orders of exemption should be in writing and be personal to the holder thereof, and should specify the place where the Talati has been permitted to reside. Residence outside the saza should be as near to the saza as possible. Copies of the exemption orders should be kept in the taluka kachheri and be checked regularly in the course of inspections. Exemptions from living in the sazas should be granted as sparingly and for as short periods as possible, and should be cancelled as soon as the need for them ceases to exist.

Talatis acting in contravention of these orders should be punished with a fine or a reduction in pay on the first occasion and with dismissal on the second. A note of the first punishment should be made in the taluka kachheri and the inspecting officers should see that it is adequate.

Talatis should prepare a fortnightly programme and publish it in the villages, which they will visit a week before the fortnight begins."

PROTECTION OF KAIRA

Govt. To Take Alternative Measure Against Watrak Ravage

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Government have had under consideration for some time the question of protection to the town of Kaira from damage by floods. The North-West corner of this town is being undermined by the Watrak river and various protective measures have been tried from time to time to prevent this. Many schemes have been tried in the past including small groynes at the point of erosion, providing revetment walls on slopes, etc., but all these attempts have failed. The force of the current in high floods where it impinges on the bank near the North-West corner of Kaira town is too great to be curbed by the comparatively minor measures undertaken so far and Government therefore referred the question of the best design for the purpose to the Director, Hydrodynamic Research Station, Poona. This design has now been received, but the cost of protective works according to this design runs into lakhs and it seems to Government that before spending this sum it would be advisable to see whether less expensive remedies are not possible.

One such course affording protection would be the location of the contemplated bridge over the Watrak river above the point of attack, so that this point would be screened from danger; and another would be the provision of groynes in the straight reach 1-3/4 mile above the town, and protection of the North-West corner by dumping in rubble stone or cement concrete in bags. The building of the bridge will still take some time but Government contemplate putting into effect the second alternative, which will give necessary protection to the town immediately.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

Modification Of Building Rules

The following amendments have been made in the Building Rules and General Estate Regulations in respect of Books Nos. I and IL of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme published on the 10th October 1936, as amended from time to time:—

The following clauses have been added to Rule No. 4 of the rules:—

"(e) The plot numbered 116 on the plan dated the 13th January 1938 may be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in Rule No. 1 except that hotels, shops, show-rooms and places of amusement shall not be permitted on the eastern frontage of the plot.

(f) The plot numbered 116-A on the plan dated the 13th January 1938, shall be used for the erection of a petrol service station only, and the building on the plot shall be restricted to a ground floor structure only not exceeding 20 feet, in height. A 'car-lift' for servicing purposes will be allowed in the rear of the plot."

The words "and shall not be sub-divided" have been added after the figure and word "25 feet" occurring at the end of the first sentence of Rule No. 5 of the rules.

Shahidgunj Arrests

LAHORE, April 14.

To-day was the 114th day of the Shahidganj agitation launched by the Majlis-i-Ahrar. As usual a batch of five Satyagrahis marched from the Golden Mosque this evening towards Shahidgunj to say prayers there. They were, however, arrested on the way.

A Blueshirt, who attempted to say Azan in front of Shahidgunj, was awarded six months hard labour to-day.—A. P.

SECOND (Last) Instalment: Pack of Thrills!

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COAST GUARD
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
2 part—comedy
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Starring:
ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M. A.
whose new artistic dances are beautiful and
LIKE A LOVELY ETHEREAL DREAM
Lovers of beauty of Nature and Indian dancing
DAILY AT
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SEE IT WITH ALL IN THE FAMILY

See it AGAIN and AGAIN

Extra Show at 2-30 during Easter Holidays.

at the Krishna Cinema Dubash Theatre Charni Road.

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NADIA
PRESENTS
HER COMPLIMENTS TO ALL HER PATRONS
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takes this opportunity of thanking them all for their kind letters & Congratulatory messages received by her in appreciation of her work in:—

DEAR
KIDDIES, 6th WEEK
I have come to know that you save your pocket-money to see my pictures. I appreciate your zeal, but my advice to you is to prevail upon your parents to accompany you to see my pictures which I am sure they must like, because of the educative and entertainment value they always have.
— NADIA

DAILY AT 5, 7-45 & 10-45 P.M.
MATINEE:
TO-DAY; TO-MORROW & ON MONDAY: AT 2 P. M.

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DIRECTED BY: HOMI WADIA
NOW SHOWING AT THE
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WITH WHICH
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SECOND WEEK
Favourite of Millions of Fans
SULOCHANA
WILL CHARM YOU in her latest role of NEWSPAPER REPORTER:
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Director: MR. HOMI MASTER
Featuring:
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AT
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SHOWS: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
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From All Retailers & Stores
In Bottles of
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WHAT A PRETTY BABY. AND HE LOOKS SO HEALTHY
YES, WE KEEP HIM HEALTHY WITH QUAKER OATS. IT'S WONDERFUL HOW IT DEVELOPS LITTLE BODIES
A BRIDE IN DELHI
NOW THAT WE'RE MARRIED I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU QUAKER OATS EVERY DAY
GREAT. THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT FOR BUILDING LASTING HEALTH AND STRENGTH
QUAKER
QUICK COOKING
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Quaker Oats is the ideal food for every stage of life from babyhood to old age. Everyone likes its delicious flavour. And everyone will benefit by its health-building, strength-giving properties. Economical. Easy to serve—cooks in 2½ minutes.

QUAKER OATS U 74

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Our Madras Letter

FAMINE CODE REVISION

Minister's Promise In Assembly

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CEDED DISTRICTS

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Recurring draughts bring famine and all its accompanying horrors to substantial areas in this Presidency, the worst sufferers being the Ceded Districts, namely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. Famine is nothing new or unexpected in these areas, for it has been so for generations. The Government have been spending crores of rupees on the relief of distress annually, but they have been constantly urged to devote their efforts more towards the prevention of the recurrence of such periodic famines than in the relief and cure of distress. They have to look ahead and initiate schemes for the conservation of water supplies for the development of irrigation through the exploitation of sub-soil and surface supplies.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

During Budget debate in the Assembly many members appealed to the Government to make efforts to develop the irrigation facilities in the Ceded Districts and to help the famine-stricken with more generous relief than is afforded by the Famine Code—a system, fifty years old, which does no more than what is immediately necessary, which gathers the starving in inadequate camps, which pays them one anna and six pies per day for breaking road-metal, a task as hard and soul-destroying as the Code itself. And it is gratifying that the Revenue Minister, Mr. T. Prakasam, assured the members that the Government would do their best in the matter of revision of the Code. The revision would ensure more humane treatment for the afflicted and more lasting benefits from their employment on relief works: but alone it is not enough. The Minister looks forward to the time when the Ceded Districts—hitherto a God-forsaken land—would be the Promised Land, a hive of industry, when enterprising industrialists would flock there to develop the mineral resources. There are in the Cuddapah District iron ores, soap stone, manganese, tin and diamonds. In Anantapur there is diamond bearing soil and also gold ores; in Bellary copper and iron ores and in Kurnool slate. Pending the development of this brighter industrial era, the Government are going to make serious efforts to develop the irrigation facilities and help those afflicted with more liberal relief and alloting more congenial tasks.

EXCISE DUTY BECOMES CUSTOMS REVENUE:

Consequent on the separation of Burma from India and the inclusion, therefore, of the duty on petrol and oil imported therefrom in the classification of Customs revenue the Cochin Government will be getting a big revenue of Rs. 23 or Rs. 24 lakhs under Customs. But, for the current year there is a fall in the Customs revenue. The Government have provided a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for receipts from Customs, whereas actually they got only Rs. 13 lakhs. As a result of the separation of Burma from India, the duty on petrol and oil, hitherto classified as excise duty, would from April 1st, 1938 be classified as Customs Revenue. That alone came to 53 lakhs in the case of Cochin port. By the separation of Burma, Cochin State stood to gain and it was expected that the Customs revenue would be approximately Rs. 23 or Rs. 24 lakhs. Therefore, for future years the Cochin State is perfectly safe and there is no need for worry about the temporary fall of Rs. 7 lakhs. Even with regard to this 7 lakhs negotiations were being carried on with the Government of India and if they were completed before the close of the current year Malayalam year, a considerable portion of that deficit would also be made good

PRINCES TO BE TRAINED IN MYSORE

The name earned by Mysore as a training ground for Princes from Indian States is further to be enhanced by the arrival this month in Bangalore of three princes They will be given training in all departments of the Government administration at the Secretariat in Bangalore and afforded an insight into the practical working of Government by frequent official tours in the districts. The following are the three Princes expected in Bangalore: (1) The Yuvaraja of Jind: He is aged 19 years and is the eldest son and heir of His Highness the Maharaja of Jind one of the three Phulkan States. He will stay in Mysore for about two years; (2) the minor chief of Kotda-Sangani: Prince K. S. Pradhyuman Singhji, aged 17, comes from the semi-jurisdictional State in the Western States Agency. He will stay for about 18 months; (3) the Rajakumar of Keonghar State: aged 24, brother of the Raja of Keonghar State in the Eastern States Agency. He will stay for two years.

INTER-JAGIRDAR DISPUTE

Sir D'Arcy Reilly, Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, will in his personal capacity as a jurist, arbitrate on an inter-Jagir dispute, known as the Vanaparthy Estate case, which arose in Hyderabad and which involves estates worth lakhs of rupees. The parties to the dispute are highly placed nobles of Hyderabad State. Sir D'Arcy has been appointed by H. E. H. the Nizam with the special permission of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore as arbitrator of the dispute. Arguments will commence in the premises of the Mysore High Court on April 18. The proceedings may last a fortnight. It is understood that the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will represent one party to the dispute at the arbitration proceedings.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The Villupuram District Board, on the Irish model, passed a resolution last week requesting the Government of Madras to repeal the Madras Oath of Allegiance Act, as amended in 1925, 1930 and 1933

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS

The Madras Board of Communications have decided that a road be laid over the Sangham Anicut in the Nellore District at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 and that new roads be constructed in the area covered by the Kattalai Regulator in the Trichinopoly District. An allotment of about Rs. 43,000 for the construction of feeder roads in certain areas covered by the South Indian Railway was sanctioned. A note on the segregation of fast moving traffic from the slow moving traffic was submitted by Mr. A. E. S. Morris, representative of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association. The note suggested that the segregation of traffic would help to minimise road accidents and that such segregation was made on the road from Bombay to Poona and in certain other parts of the country. The Board of Communications referred the subject to the Chief Engineer for Roads and to local Boards.

Another important subject related to the standardisation of sign posts and the fixing of these posts to indicate dangerous points and turnings on roads. The Board decided that these posts should be fixed at distance of 440 feet from the points and turnings. A proposal to obtain from the Consulting Engineer to the India Office type designs for the construction of reinforced concrete bridges and the correspondence from the India Office in this connection were considered. The cost of these designs is estimated at about Rs. 10,000 and the question whether the Provincial Government should bear this expenditure or whether it should be debited to the Government of India was discussed. The Board decided to address the Government of India in the matter.

GOVT.'s DECISION REGARDING OOTY EXODUS

Only Secretaries To Stay There For Two Months

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MADRAS (By Mail).

Although the Madras Government are considering proposals like death duties and taxation on agricultural incomes, it is learnt that no fresh taxation would come before the Madras Legislature before the next budget. The question of fixation of land values with provision for paying the scaled down debts of agriculturists in instalments had been engaging the attention of the Government.

The situation in regard to the water famine in Vizagapatam and Waltair continues unchanged, although the Municipality is making every effort to distribute water by lorries. The Municipal fire-engine has worked incessantly distributing water.

EXODUS TO OOTACAMUND

As a measure of economy, the Madras Government has revised the arrangements regarding the exodus of Government to Ootacamund during the summer months, and permitted only the Secretaries of Government to stay on the hills for two months. Each Secretary will take with him only the minimum staff necessary, comprising a personal clerk and minimum number of servants Unlike in former years only a limited number of the heads of departments will be allowed to move to the hills this year. These officers are the three members of the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. These will be allowed to stay on the the hills for two months, the same period as has been allowed to Secretaries to Government, but the days on which these officers might be on tour will not be included for calculation of the period of their stay on the hills.

EUROPEAN JOINS CONGRESS

Vigorous Congress propaganda has been carried on in the City and the Mofussil as the dates for elections to the Municipalities and the District Boards draw nearer. The Tamil Nad Congress Committee has nominated the candidates for the several elections to the various bodies and a European, Mrs. Harrison of Kotagiri is one among them. She is the Congress candidate for the European constituency of the Nilgiris District Board and she observed that she had joined the Congress because it was the poor man's friend working sincerely for his uplift.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION

Among the commercial crops in Madras, tobacco occupies a prominent place. The average acreage for the past decade ending 1935-36 in the Presidency was 261,000 acres as compared to 1,350,000 acres for the whole of India. Madras is the second largest province in India growing tobacco, ranking next to Bengal. Of the export trade of India, Madras accounts for about 19 million pounds or about two-thirds This is in great part due to the cultivation and growth of cigarette tobacco in Guntur district. The major growing districts of tobacco during 1936-37 were Guntur (123,000 acres), Vizagapatam (33,500 acres), East and West Godavari (28,000 acres) and Coimbatore (33,800 acres).

It is in the recently developed cultivation of cigarette tobacco of American origin that the trade of Madras has shown rapid improvement. The area under the type of Virginian tobacco called "Harrison's Special", has increased in the past decade nearly to 50,000 acres, and has also been successfully introduced in the past season in Kistna and this year in Godavari as well.

'GURUDEV' COMPLETES 77

Divine Benedictions Invoked For Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, April 14.

Solemn and impressive scenes were witnessed, this morning, at Mango Grove, where all inmates of the Ashram assembled, to offer their tribute of love and reverence to their Gurudeva, on his completion of the 77th year. The inmates were all dressed in festive yellow robes and the poet in shining silken robes.

Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen Sastry chanted appropriate hymns from the Vedas, and the inmates of Santiniketan presented to the poet silk and Khaddar cloths, and ladies laid their gifts at the feet of the poet in the midst of a charming ceremony.

Prof. Tan Yun Shen and other Chinese scholars also brought before the poet their gifts which, they said, were a humble token of deep love and reverence of their country, to Gurudeva.

Then the Tibetan, Sinhalese and Chinese monks of Cheena Bhawan chanted hymns for divine benediction on the poet.

Poet Tagore, in a few words, expressed his thankful appreciation of the intimate way in which the ceremonies took place. He said he believed that they also represented the same spirit which prompted his countrymen, on many occasions before, to express their love for him.—United Press

TWO WORKERS KILLED IN DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

SILCHAR, April 15.

A dynamite explosion as a result of the smart earthquake shock which took place yesterday in the oil areas in Lower Assam, was responsible for the death of two Manipuri labourers and serious injuries to yet another.

It transpires that the explosion occurred when Manipuri labourers were selling dynamites to a testing well in the B. O. C. oil field at Ghagra Hills.—United Press.

The London Board of Trade returns for overseas trade in March are: Imports 84,875 thousand sterling compared with 82,909 thousand in March last year and 75,738 thousand in February 1938.

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INDUSTRY

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY & TRADE will open its 29th year with a special issue in April in which will be dealt in a workable way the following small industries which may be started in a small way and bring in employment to many:

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How To Lose Two Million Votes

IS A GENERAL ELECTION IMMINENT IN BRITAIN?

(By Ivor Montagu Through Labour-Peasant Information Bureau.)

The Eden crisis" is definitely over, but the general Governmental crisis in which this was only an incident is just as definitely sharpening and becoming more severe. Mr. Eden is no Paladin to defend peace against all odds. He has stood out as a shining example only against the darkening political back-ground in Europe; he has swallowed his principles, salted down humiliation so many times, he has betrayed the hopes of so many millions which rested on the maintenance of collective peace and the sanctity of Britain's pledged word that sighs of regret are wasted on him. In fact, his passing removes one of the vells which have been skilfully thrown before the naked ugliness of Britain's real policy, but on his record the words "Abyssinia" "non-intervention" are written permanently for all.

AMERICAN OPINION ALIENATED

The small Continental nations, and the French with their realist cynicism, have long been only too acutely aware of the general drift of British policy. Its consistent sympathy with the dictatorships as against democracy has also become widely recognised in the world's greatest democracy, the U.S.A. This final crisis which has brought Mr. Chamberlains sympathies out into the open has completed the alienation of American public opinion

WIDESPREAD DISILLUSIONMENT

In Britain it is idle to look for the repetition of the great convulsion which overthrew Hoare three years ago. Although many hundreds of protest meetings have been thronged throughout the land, there is a general confusion and especially a lack of vigorous leadership on the part of the opposition. Nevertheless every political observer who has the slightest contact with public opinion in Britain now recognises that a tremendously deep and far-reaching change is occurring below the surface. A profound disillusionment has lost the Government at least 2,000,000 votes in the last month. This process is continuing. It is as yet far from the surface, and shows no sign of emerging in the form of public demonstrations. The Conservative members of Parliament are exceedingly worried by reports coming in from their constituencies. This anxiety is reflected in the Conservative press, which is doing everything possible to convey the impression that the Governmental crisis has passed.

GENERAL ELECTION IN AUTUMN?

The Government is banking all on a temporary success in foreign policy, giving an appearance of "appeasement." The well-informed London diarist of the Conservative "Evening Standard" said on March 3rd:—

"There may be a General Election in the autumn. Many M.P.s with whom I have talked are convinced that there will be, and are making their plans accordingly.

"The reasoning is this. If Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in the Anglo-Italian negotiations it will be an outstanding triumph for the National Government.

"Mr. Chamberlain will be advised by his electoral experts to 'cash in' on his success. By October the present Parliament will have run for three years of its possible life of five."

there was increasing emphasis on the economic, political and social problems of India. Boycotts and civil disobedience were followed by programme of agrarian reform, civil liberties, education, improvement in workers' conditions, taxation, and similar matters, and the relation between Britain and India was more and more viewed as that of exploiter and exploited. Mass expression of solidarity with progressive struggle outside of India became frequent, particularly in regard to Ethiopia, the Spanish Popular Front, and China.

That was the situation which the new constitution was designed to meet. How is it working? At first the Congress decided not to accept office under British rule, but it changed its mind when it won in seven provinces. Doubts continued, but the British promised not to veto the acts of the provincial governments except in an "emergency."

Civil liberties are continually being violated, as the reports of the Indian Civil Liberties Union indicate. Letters are opened in transit, books like Reynold's "The White Sahibs of India" and Podmore's "Africa and World Peace" are prohibited, and the protests against police brutality against students and even helpless women by means of lathi charges have become frequent.

The sending of Indian troops to Shanghai without consultation with the Indian people has also resulted in widespread protest. Nehru, the Congress leader, declared in a recent speech that the sympathies of the Indian people were inevitably with the Chinese people, but, he asked: "Is Indian manhood and are Indian resources to be exploited for the protection of British imperial interests?" He opposed Indian participation in a war in the Far East.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right What lies ahead in India is difficult to foresee, but Nehru and Gandhi are co-operating in a campaign "to fight the British," along constitutional lines, if possible, but by mass civil disobedience, if necessary. Their goal is an independent India.—"World Events."

FERMENT IN INDIA

"Nothing Is Ever Settled Until It Is Settled Right"

The administration of India by the British, said a recent writer, is paralleled in almost every point by the Japanese domination of Korea. In both countries there is a growing demand for independence.

In India, this demand is embodied in the National Congress Party which in the fifty odd years of its existence has evolved a platform of complete freedom. In its early years (1885-1905) the Congress limited its work to protesting against certain British policies and to promoting by constitutional means the interests of the people of India. From this point of view it advanced to the demand of Dominion status (1905-1920). Then came the period in which the Congress demanded self-rule "within the Empire, if possible, without, if necessary" (1920-1929). Finally, in 1929 it adopted a programme of complete independence.

Throughout this development

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

Activities at the Indian School of Mines continued to increase during the year ending October 31, 1937, according to the report for that year just received from the Principal of the School by the Government of India.

Apart from the training of students, a series of special lectures was organised. These lectures were attended by 65 mine managers and other mine officials from the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, and dealt with the sampling and analysis of mine road dusts.

Among the important works carried out by the Chemistry Department was investigation into the chemical and physical properties of Indian coals and their ashes Papers giving the results of some of these works were presented at the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress.

Interesting work was also carried out in the other sections of the school.—United Press.

Convalescence Made Easy!

"Convalescing? Luck chap!" people say. But it is a trying time all the same—particularly during the hot weather. The appetite naturally flags and it is often difficult to encourage normal eating once more. This is vitally important if recovery is to be rapid and successful. In these cases and at all times where loss of appetite and lack of nourishment is bringing on a run down condition, many doctors find it wise to recommend Brand's Essence of Chicken. Being a highly concentrated and easily assimilated food, its effect is immediate and puts no strain on the weakest digestion. An important point is that nurses often find its pleasant delicate flavour will be liked when the taste of other foods is repugnant.

RASTRA BHASHA EXAMINATIONS

Successful Candidates From Bombay Centre

The Secy. Hindi Pracharak Sabha writes:—

The following are the successful candidates at the Rashtra Bhasha Examinations held in February, last from the Bombay Centre:—

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

PRAVESH

FIRST CLASS:—Baka Parekh, Rukmani Parekh, Nehmi Hakim, Anjani Mukadam, Narmada Bhagat, P. G. Nachare, A. K. Vagkar Tara Mantri, Vimal Dhurandar, P. L. Jakhi, and K. N. Gaitonde.

SECOND CLASS:—Nayan Dave Sarla Parekh, Madhuri Mehata, Indira Parekh, Panna Merchant, Ratan Savant, Rama Parekh, Shakuntala Parekh, B. Kapadia, S. Seth, Jalu Pandol, Malti Mantri, Krishna Divadkar, Anusuya Divadkar, Kumud Divadkar, G. D. Musle, N. S. Madivale, S. N. Joshi B. B. Gavde, D. V. Pavaskar, Urmila Shroff, G. Ravrane, C. C Mehta, D C. Mehta, C. G. Agrekar, L. D. Patil, N. A. Shirali, R. M. Desai, D. G. Shintre, G. V. Rammore, P. V. More, R. R. Dongre Dvarkabai Phadke, Gulab Parelkar, Hemlata Ulhal, M. Coachbuilder, Tara Savare, Kamal Deshmukh, Laxmi Devhare, R. G. Vaguvre, K. G. Pannikar, S. B. Krishnaiyar, H. K. Ramsvami, P A. Govindsvami, M. N. Yappan, K. Natrajan, N. Somappa, K. Suvarna, Y. Shetty, R. Kotyan R. Suvarna, R. Koriyan, S. K. Shetty, V. A. Shetty, K. Shriyan, N. Shetty K. Saliyan, R. G. Karana, T. Dharsidkar, Manharlal Pasan, J. D. Joshi R. M. Dalal, S. Lad. J. Bhojak, D. R. Shah, I Meha, M. Desai, N. Dolat C. Trivedi, A. Parekh, D. Sevak, H. Parekh, D. Parekh, Mansukhlal, C. Acharya, Jayantilal, N. Desai, B. Desai, G. Jani, A. Kapadia, Madhusdan, K. Chonkar, V. Patel and M. Desai.

PARICHAYA

FIRST CLASS:—Urmila Mehta, Sushila, Devrukhkar, Madhusudan Sakuntala Kulkarni, B. Keluskar.

SECOND CLASS:—M. Patgaonkar, P. Ruparel, Tehmina, Lalita Desai, Shanta Marvadi, Piroj Kothare, Kalindi Kothare, N. Vaze, Krishna Bhatt, Indira Pandit, M. S. Pandit, H. J. Joshi, Prahlad Malti Joshi Yasvanti Morle, Hira Pathare, Tara Guhagarkar, Lila Padhye, Kusum Gupte, Malini Hatingadi, Rama Kanknadi, D. T. Amin and K. G. Kundar.

KOVID

SECOND CLASS:—S. V. Prubhudesai, P. C. Patil, B. L. Sathe, Rama Chemburkar, K. S. Sahani, V. Bapat, Priyavrat.

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha

PRATHMIC

FIRST CLASS:—B. M. Sapre, J. A. Nabar, J. Nilkant, R. Nabar, V. Gore, S. Vanjare, S. Pranjpe.

SECOND CLASS:—Liya Kandlekar, F. Kandlekar, M. Kandlekar, Uma Rajadyaksha, Chinu Rane, Banu Bhagat, Yesu Athalye, J. Vaishanpayan, B. Dixit, S. Banderkar, B. Divekar.

MADHYAMA

FIRST CLASS:—S. V. Kane.

SECOND CLASS:—Gulab Raut, Vimal Athalye, Premla Pitale, N. Desai, A. R. Pranjpe, K. S. Gangal, K. Mastkar, and V. Kolaskar.

RASHTRABHASHA

SECOND CLASS:—Y. Potnis, A. Suryavanshi, T. Prubhudesai, D. Gadre.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION MUST GO

(Continued from Page 20).

pox, so the practice of re-vaccination has failed to protect the individual from small-pox.

BAD EFFECTS.

Indian parents have repeatedly reported the illness and even death of their children through vaccination. Numbers of parents in Bombay, Hyderabad (Sind), Madras and other Indian cities have been prosecuted for refusing to have their infants vaccinated, and in a number of instances, the reason given for the refusal to vaccinate was the death or the injury of other children from the effects of this operation. Indian official reports do not usually record such cases, but the official returns of the Registrar General for England and Wales, reveal that at least 1,500 English babies and young children have been killed by vaccination since 1875, and that such deaths are still occurring.

So serious was the question of inflammation of brain resulting from vaccination (first brought to light by professors Turnbull and McIntosh in the year 1922) that committees were appointed (in 1923 and 1926) to enquire into the matter on behalf of the English Ministry of Health. The reports of these Committees were published in 1928 and 1930, and in August 1929 the Ministry of Health issued vaccination Order directing public vaccinators to make only one vaccination mark instead of four as either to, and in the accompanying circular to local authorities the Minister advised that children of school age and young adults should not be primarily vaccinated unless in special danger of smallpox. That such advice should be given by the Government Departments that had until then pressed vaccination on the people whenever opportunity occurred shows how serious the danger must have been

Every authoritative work on Hygiene or medicine contains admissions that vaccination may cause serious illness and even death. In no circumstances should an operation that may lead to life long illness or even result fatally be forced on children or adults

Cruelty To Animals

The practice of vaccination involves gross cruelty to cows, rabbits, and other animals.

In England, in order to strengthen the lymph, it is inoculated into the backs of rabbits, some of which were seen with festering sores on their backs, by a number of members of Parliament who visited the Hinden Vaccine Institution in 1928 and in 1929.

Hindus who venerate the cow cannot be parties to such cruelty to its offspring.

Vaccination Worse Than Useless

Smallpox will always be one of India's minor plagues while the urgent mass of the people are poor, undernourished, and live in insanitary conditions. Vaccination wil never prevent or mitigate the disease. It simply adds to the sum of disease and according to Alfred Russel Wallace increases liability to smallpox. The records of every country where vaccination has been widely practised show that the majority of the victims of smallpox are vaccinated persons.

Government should not only decline to force re-vaccination on helpless children, but should take steps to abolish compulsory vaccination Acts.

The statement was supplemented by a few remarks by Mr. Horniman, who said the League hoped that in the last resort, if the Government persisted in proceeding with the Bill they would insert a provision in the nature of a "conscience clause" to exempt those who had a conscientious dejection to vaccination.

After other members had spoken and some discussion with the Minister, Dr. Gilder said he would lay the views of the deputation before the Prime Minister, who was, unfortunately unable to be present, and gave an assurance that they would be carefully considered by Government.

The P. and O 15,000 tonner "Canton" for Indian and Far East service was launched in the Clyde. The ceremony was performed by the Honourable Thalia Shaw, Daughter of the former Chairman, Lord Craigmyle.

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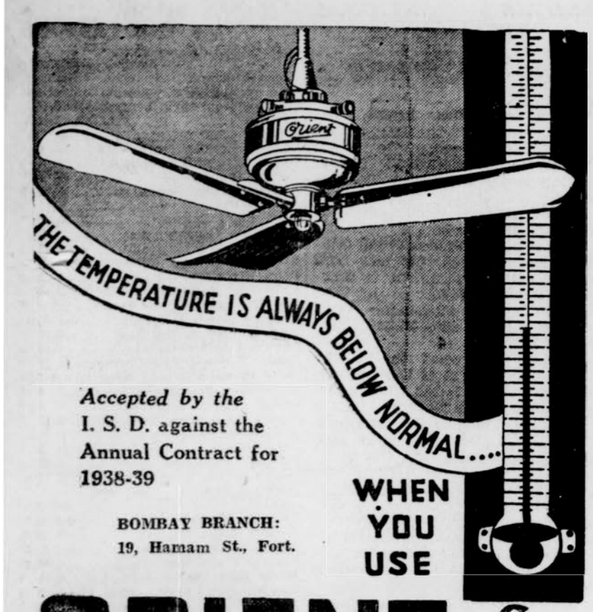

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INCOME-TAX ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

(Continued from page 11)

is assessing the income of the previous year, in the usual course and, by virtue of the phrase "so far as may be" in Section 34. the process of assessment if need be, can be protracted to any number of years, when once it is begun to be dealt with under Section 34. But, without dealing the case under Section 34, to protract the case for a number of years, in the ordinary course of events, on the alleged plea of the sufficiency of the cause occasioned by starting the assessment proceedings in the shape of Section 22 (2) notice, seems to be bad in Law in view of the special adaptation of the phrase "on the day specified in the notice" or "as soon afterwards as may be" in Section 23 (3), the significance of which, it seems, has not at all attracted the notice of the Public as well as the Authorities till now. The Privy Council decision reported in A. I. R. 1934 P.C. 30 should be distinguished, because it does not originate either from Section 23 (3) or Section 34 proceedings, it being only a side light.

If this original interpretation (on fundamental principles) of Section 23 (3) is acceptable to the public as well as to the authorities, effect may be given instantaneously to the proposed new procedure in Income-tax Administration.—Yours, etc.,

L. SOMESWARA RAO.
'Indian Income-tax' Specialist.
Kachranapu Building,
Matunga, Bombay 19.

Funds For Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody says, "Money should be spent for Education and Teachers should be paid highly in order to raise their Prestige and Position which they deserve."

The Government says, "We have no money. What can we do?" It is here that I offer my humble suggestions.

(1) Let the spirit of gambling be sublimated by floating lotteries for the purpose of Education and such other welfare. Stop all gambling for the purpose of personal profit.

(2) As far as my memory goes, Dividend on shares in a co-operative concern is limited even if the profits are more. Even if there may not be such rule, we can make one and proceed further.

(3) Levy a special charge on all entertainments and, or organise periodical shows for "The Education Fund" in charge of a special committee.

(4) Make it compulsory for all Entertainment Houses to give one show (at least) every month by way of contribution to "The Education Fund."

(5) Organise Occasional Educational Weeks when special collections should be resorted to.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH-SPEAKER.

Drive Against Disease

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I request the Provincial Governments to consider the following plan of drive against disease.

1. A Census of victims of venereal disease in the Province and adoption of a five years programme to wipe out all venereal diseases by starting vigorous propaganda through the press, pamphlets public meetings and opening medical clinics. America is doing so at a marvellous speed.

2. War on Tuberculosis and opening of sanatorium for victims of the disease.

3 War against malarial traps.

4. Supply of cheap quinine and cheap mosquito nets.

5. To devise a scheme for increasing and regulating the supply of healthy and pure milk in villages as well as in cities. The Government should organise Co-operative Societies of milk-dealers in the villages and organise distribution and sale of milk in the towns and cities by providing rapid bus-services and opening milk-sheds on the road side.

6 Organising Poultry Industry on a similar basis.

7. The organisation of Poultry and Dairy trade on a Co-operative basis with the Government helping as Distributing Agency will not only improve and increase the quality and quantity of milk, eggs and dairy products but will also eliminate the abnormal profits at present reaped by the middlemen. Consumers will get milk, eggs butter, cream etc. at a cheaper rate and the cattle owners in the villages will get better prices than they are paid by the shopkeepers to-day. The organisation of Transport on a Co-operative system will go a far way towards the reduction of expenses and will also save peasants' time.

8. Compulsory Medical Insurance for villages and citizens after the American plan of Farmers' Medical Insurance

9. Compulsory inspection of cattle.

10. Contest in cattle-breeding and holding of cattle-fairs

11. Providing Free grazing grounds in village and around towns and cities.

12. Parks in every village and city.

13. Revival of folk games.

14. Training in wrestling, Tug-of-War, Kabbadi, and other Indian games and holding of tournaments on the occasion of various religious melas, and paiths. (Commercial Bazaars).

15. Health propaganda in schools, cinema-halls and religious halls with the aid of lantern slides.

16. Summer camps to be opened for the students in various hill stations.

17 Mineral water resorts of the Province to be developed.

18. Annual Health Roll Call of all persons in the Province and at least those of students.

19 Daily milk parades in all schools whether Public or Private.

20. Official encouragement to individuals who open milk bars and fruit juice shops.

21. Publication of literature on healthy foods and opening of healthy food shops, like the U. S. A.

22. Popularising Whole-Wheat Flour and Brown sugar.

23. To increase fruit-growing areas in order to ensure cheap and healthy fruit supply.

24. Appointment of an expert committee to carry out a research of the medicines manufactured locally or exported from abroad and to inform the consumers of the dangerous nature of various drugs that are undermining the health of the masses. A similar research has been carried out in the U. S. A. under financial patronage of the Government and the results have startled the nation with regard to the poisonous and fraudulent nature of various so-called patent medicines which are advertised in the Indian papers on a very large scale.

Advantage can be taken of the labours of the research carried out in the U. S. A.

25. Control over medical advertisements and sale of medicines.

26. Prosecution of all Quacks, who not only rob the people of their hard earned money but also add to the disease in the country. The American plan of control over drugs should be adopted and druggists should be licensed by the Government.

27. Compulsory sterilisation of all crippled, permanently sick persons and victims of venereal diseases in order to stop multiplication of a race of pygmies.

28. Dissemination of information on Birth-Control, (Voluntary or Medical) and opening of medical clinics for the purpose.

29. Establishing schools for training of nurses in every district centre and other large towns.

30. Training of voluntary healthy visitors from among the educated women of classes who have enough leisure and no financial worries.

31. To approach Insurance Companies to bear the cost of publication of all literature on health. This experiment has been successfully carried out in several countries to the mutual advantage of both the Government and the Insurance Companies.

CHAMAN LAL.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE

Revised Scheme Comes Into Operation On Monday

BOMBAY, April 15.

Owing to increased traffc and consequent demand from the public, the services of Air Services of India, Ltd., to Kathiawar from Bombay and 'vice versa' will be increased from three times a week to five times. The revised scheme comes into operation on Monday next, the 18th inst.

The new services during the week will be on all days except on Wednesdays and Sundays The Air Services' planes will leave Juhu (Bombay) early morning at 7-15 with passengers for Kathiawar side and will return back the same day at 11 a.m. with passengers from the other end.—United Press.

KARVE'S SACRIFICES FOR WOMEN'S CAUSE

POONA, April 14

Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, has cent the following message to the "Karve Special Number of Kesari":—

"In the field of women's education, Karve is a name to conjure with. The country will ever remain beholden unto him for his sacrifice and service in this behalf. My heartiest congratulations on his completing 80 years. May he live long and inspire his countrymen to serve women's cause.—United Press.

ON EVE OF EXODUS TO SIMLA

New Delhi Will Present Gloomy Appearance

(By Z. A.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Now that the winter season has gone and summer season had set in, a great change is to occur in the capital city of India. In New Delhi, this week everywhere a surge of activity and life is prevailing. Change of season ushers in a change of capital. To whatever side and road you make your stroll, you will observe streams of thelas passing with loads of bundles to the station. Everyone is busy in packing up luggage, books, furniture, utensils and pictures for transferring them from New Delhi to Simla. Every furnished kothi is put in disorder and all things seem to be topsy-turvy. Beautiful and well-decorated drawing rooms with fine Irani carpets, silken curtains, beautiful couches and sofas paintings and photos well framed glittering from a distance flower vases of fine colours and designs which were put to add lustre to the room—all these are now without order and arrangements.. The kothis that sometime back put on a charming appearance will be looking deserted.

COLOSSAL WASTE

Coming to the Secretariat buildings you find a great life and stir in it. Rich people, big officers and well-to-do persons putting on rich suits, fine ties and costly shoes are found coming in cars to those buildings. To them long distances are nothing. They feel no exhaustion. Theirs is a safe and comfortable life. But the heat of May and June is unbearable to them. They must not stand the heat of the summer and, therefore, all this move is urged at the cost of hundreds and thousands of poor men's money.

POOR CHAPRASIS

There is another class of human beings which is at the beck and call of the demi-gods. They have to obey, to submit and to be subservient. They come from their cottages and huts with ragged clothes, bare-headed and barefooted, exposed to the wind, sun and rain, yet they are ready to bear any trouble. The chaprasis and workers come to the Secretariat from long distances on foot, feeling the pangs of the journey. Their lives are full of misery and affliction . They work from morn till eve. But what is the reward? A poor salary, an insufficient income. They pass their lives in hardships and sufferings and yet they willingly bear all the burden and rejoice in sharing the brunt of the struggle in the service of the country and the family.

After the week the Secretariat buildings which were full of the waves of energy and bustle will seem deserted and all will be quiet and lonely.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

Making your round to the Council Chamber—the building of the Indian Parliament, you will see men of varied talents and diverse minds pouring to the hall. They are different in religion, race, colour and outlook. They speak different languages and are the representatives of different cultures. As spokesmen of India they come, from north and south, east and west. They assemble together in one hall. Some put on most simple dress—chupples, dhotis and kurtas; others are clad in shervanis and pyjamas, while others of aristocratic bent of mind are donning beautiful suits, fine ties and costly shoes. Inside the Legislature lively discussions are held and the hall puts on a gaily appearance. A few days ago we heard the Bureau of Public Information being criticised for many of the activities, specially for their official newspapers which by the way has attained the privilege of registration in the Post Office as a newspaper without claiming in reality to have the sale of even one copy. To-day a lot of energy is dissipated in advocating the cause of retrenchment in the Government Departments. And to our wonder in this connection the All-India Radio as well be mentioned. Retrenchment in the All-India Radio Department which is in the process of development! It is really a pity that the recent appointment of an able journalist in the A.I.R. has perturbed some people and the value of merit is given no consideration. Only yesterday a member of the Assembly spoke something about it which needs no mention here.

New Delhi will cast a gloomy appearance. It will be as calm and quiet as it was in the days of Mohammed, Tughlak when he transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Silence only will rule.

THE NEW INSURANCE ACT

brings out in Positive Relief the Excellence of

The INDIAN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,

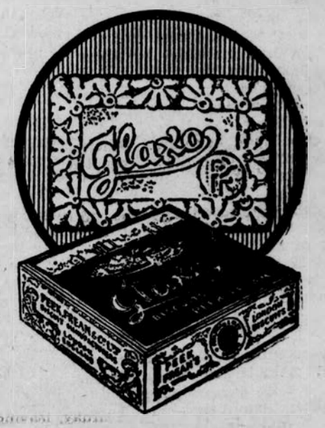
THE QUALITY COMPANY

Head Office: KARACHI. ESTD. **1892.**

46 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.
65 LACS PAID IN CLAIMS.
1½ Lacs Assets with over One Crore in Govt. Securities.
Best average Bonus among INDIAN COMPANIES over the last 25 Years.
Lowest Expense and LAPSE RATIO.
BONUS ON PAID UP PO

Inquiries from Influential and Educated Parties wanting remunerative DISTRICT & ORDINARY AGENCIES invited.
Bombay Branch: INDIAN LIFE BUILDING, Carnac Road, BOMBAY 2.
Organiser: I. FIGUEREDO, S'ivan Mansion, Lady Jamshedji Road, MAHIM.
Nizam's Dominions: C. S. VENKATRAMAN, Chief Organiser, 42, Vithalwadi, HYDERABAD (Deccan).

The biscuit for building healthy children



Everyone likes Peek Frean's Glaxo Biscuits. That's not surprising! The full cream of Glaxo goes into these biscuits—that makes them particularly nourishing for children. These biscuits are obtainable in airtight tins which keep them fresh in all climates

PEEK FREAN

make also

CHEESELETS · GOLDEN PUFF
ASSORTED CREAM · MILK

(in airtight cartons)

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

ACIDITY

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion and Nausea are due to an excess of acid in the stomach.

Normo-Gastrine

the wonderful new remedy neutralises all excess acidity in less than 20 minutes, but does not interfere with the amount needed for digestion.

Try it to-day!

Of all chemists, dispensaries and doctors.

50 TABLETS LAST A WEEK

BURGOYNE'S NORMO-GASTRINE

CARR'S EMBLEM ASSORTED

CARR'S BISCUITS LOOK GOOD BUT TASTE BETTER

Packed in handy special tins

A splendid assortment of cream filled biscuits, wafers & shortbread

CARR & CO. LTD. CARLISLE. ENGLAND

THE PIONEERS OF THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY

How Do India's Teeming Millions Live?

Revelation Of Sad Plight At Population And Family Hygiene Exhibition

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

HOW DO THE 350 MILLION PEOPLE OF INDIA LIVE?

A sensational answer, supported by illuminating facts and figures, is given by the organisers of the Population and Family Hygiene Exhibition, which will be opened by the Premier at the Town Hall, to-day (Saturday).

HUGE JUMP IN 80 YEARS

The statistics reveal an appalling state of affairs,—in which the propulation had increased by 250 millions in 80 years, while there has not been a corresponding increase in the effective production of food for the people, that is, food available for consumption in India by her people. India has been, no doubt, producing a lot, but she is exporting a large part of it at the expense of the poor and the starving.

This explains the tragedy of the Indian people. In 1851, according to the figures furnished at the Exhibition, Indians numbered about 150 millions. In 1935 the number has shot upto 250 millions. Between 1914 and 1935 population had increased by about 40 millions, but the production of food remained unchanged. Poverty, starvation, malnutrition, disease, slums,—all have followed one close upon another. Ninety per cent of the people live in the villages in India, as against 38 per cent in England and 86 per cent in Russia. The average annual income of an Indian is found to be about £2, while that of a Russian is £11.5 and that of an Englishman £33.7.

PRISONER V. WORKER

On account of this terrible poverty, malnutrition has resulted. Only one instance is enough. It has been found that on an average, a prisoner in the United Provinces Prisons, is better fed, is better nourished, than the honest, wretched, sweating industrial worker, who toils all day and then is unable to feed himself well. Here is a premium on knaves.

HOUSING CONGESTION

If nutrition is poor, it follows that housing conditions also are poor. The congestion in the industrial cities in India is awful.

In Bombay 66 per cent of the total population live in one-room tenements that is at a rate of 4.03 persons in each room. In Cawnpore 63.8 percent of the population lives in one-room tenements. In London only 6 per cent of its huge population do so.

Again 14 per cent in Bombay, 15 per cent London and 21.5 percent in Cawnpore live in 2-room tenements. And 8 per cent in Bombay, 20 per cent in London and 7.6 per cent in Cawnpore live in 3-room flats. For 4-room flats, the figures are 5 per cent in Bombay. 17 per cent in London and 3.9 per cent in Cawnpore. Again 4 per cent in Bombay, 11 per cent in London and 3.2 per cent in Cawnpore live in 5-room flats And finally 3 per cent in Bombay, 25 per cent in London and an insignificant number in Cawnpore, live in 6-room flats or bungalows.

The most interesting feature of the above figures is that in London, the population is almost evenly distributed in all the different sizes of flats and rooms. That is not the case in Bombay and Cawnpore.

The result of this congestion is seen in the poor health of the nation. At birth, the expectation of life in New Zealand is 68 years in England it is 41. In India the figure is 23.

MISCREANCY

The crime figures in India, completely exonerate our people from a charge of being addicted to miscreancy.

Out of 100 criminals, it has been found, 58.4 have been sent to jail for ordinary theft (which may be due more to poverty, than to any criminal propensity), 10.4 are charged with cattle theft, 28.8 are convicted or house trespass; 4.5 persons are sentenced under offences against State and Public Tranquillity 1.4 are convicted of murder, and the dacoity figures are not given, being considered insignificant.

BIRTH CONTROL

As regards Family-Hygiene, Mrs. Edith How-Martyn is there in the stall to explain the latest improvements which Science has brought to the door of those, who want to find a solution to too many births, which they want to space out. A visit to that stall will be of great benefit to those who are prejudiced against birth control as such.

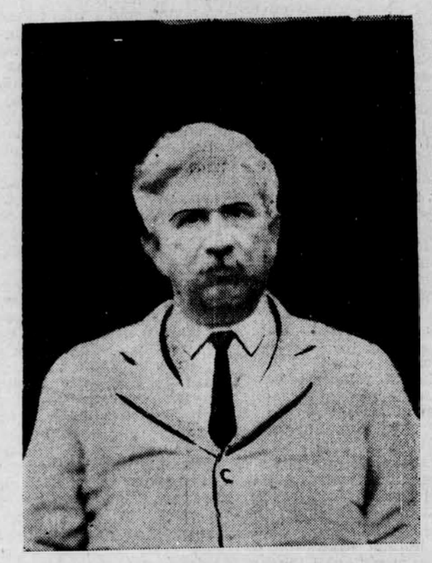
Another stall is set apart for propaganda against Venereal Disease. A poster in this stall explains the economic loss due to venereal disease.

For instance, it costs 10 times as much to educate a deaf child as it costs to educate a normal child. To educate a blind child, it costs seven times as much.

A visit to the Exhibition brings home to any one, the tremendous problems facing the people of this country.

10,000 Sokol Girls carrying out their exercises in perfect unison.

AN ENGLISH SKATING-STAR.
Here we see the pretty Megan Taylor, the world's second best, during a demonstration of her art in the Sport Palace in Berlin.



Seth Hirjeebhoy H. Belgaumwala, the prominent Parsi cotton merchant, who passed away on the 6th inst. at Hubli, after a short illness.

Solidarity Through Mass Contact

Subhas Bose Sets Task For Bengal Congress Workers

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The need for establishing a living contact with the masses was emphasised by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, by laying down a programme of work for the new Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to follow during the coming year, at a crowded public meeting at Sradhananda Park this evening.

Mr. Bose said that they should try to revitalise Congress work. In Bengal Congress workers must approach the masses in rural areas and explain to them the significance of the Congress objective and ideals and try to remove from their minds any misapprehension that they might have had about the ideals of the Congress. They must approach the Mussalmans and members of the Scheduled caste who had not hitherto joined the Congress in large numbers and convince them that the Congress stood for all classes and communities that they could achieve their ideals and aspirations only through the Congress and that it was a mistake to suppose that the Congress was dominated either by the Hindus or by the landlords.

To the peasantry they must explain the economic programme of the Congress and as regards the Scheduled castes, apart from convincing them that it was their interest, economically and politically, to join the Congress, they must take a determined endeavour to remove the evil of untouchability.

MASS ORGANISATION

It was thus by vigorously pursuing the mass contact programme of the Congress and by transforming the Congress into a living organisation of the masses, by enlisting their sympathy, support and co-operation that they could hope to enhance the prestige, dignity and influence of the Congress in this province.

He announced that at public meetings to be organised by the Congress hence forward, funds would be raised to help Congress work in Bengal.

He also suggested the formation of volunteer corps in different areas who would control Congress meetings and demonstrations.

Referring to the problem of release of detenus he said that they should conduct themselves both in the Press and on the platform in such a manner as would leave no room for the Government to put forward any plea delaying the release of political prisoners.—A.P.

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A., Lala Mangalsingh, Khudai Khidmatgar, Sjt. Kishurarao Gokhal, M.L.A. (Karnatak), Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Sjt. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., and Abdul Gafar Khan, Thekedar, (Bombay).

The National Week Programme besides the six meetings abovementioned, consists of Khadi hawking and Clove Boycott.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Notice Served On U. P. Congressman

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Under orders from Messrs. Justices Iqbal Ahmed and Harris of the Allahabad High Court, a notice of alleged Contempt of Court has been served on Mr. Krishna Madho Lal, Secretary Azamgarh District Congress Committee, for addressing two letters to Mr. Tulsiram Pat, the First Class Magistrate of Azamgarh, in connection with a 'sub-judice' criminal case.— United Press.

Birla Mill Workers See Mahatma

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi received this morning at the Harijan Colony a deputation of the Birla Mill workers, who had been involved in strike.

Later Pathan workers from the Frontier met him. A number of local women workers also came to have Mahatmaji's 'darshan'.—United Press.

BROADBENT'S NEW VENTURE.

SYDNEY, April 15.

The airman Mr. H. F. Broadbent took off at 16/00 B. S. T. on an attempt to break the Sydney-London solo flight record.—Reuter.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

Names Of Congress Candidates

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee write:—

The election of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board takes place on the 23rd May, 1938 and the Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee have put up the following candidates to contest the same:—

MALAD CONSTITUENCY (3 Seats): Messrs. Dwarkadas G. Dalal, Lakshman M. Mhatre and Keshavji G. Patel.

VESAVA CONSTITUENCY (3 Seats): Dr. Mrs. Sumitrabai Wagh (Reserved for lady) and Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwala.

CHEMBUR CONSTITUENCY (3 Seats): Messrs. P. Baloo (Reserved for Harijan), Ramkrishna Chemburkar and Vrajlal Astik.

MOHAMEDAN CONSTITUENCY (1 Seat): Mr. Jabir A. Ali.

Sjt. Jabir A. Ali has been returned unopposed. It is probable that the non-Congressman candidate in the Chembur Constituency, will retire from the contest. However the public of the Bombay Suburban District are requested to muster strong at the polling booths and assure the Congress candidates of a cent per cent success.

ELECTION COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the B.S.D.C.C., has appointed an Election Committee of the following persons, who will begin their propaganda work from to-morrow:—

Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Purushottam Kanji and D. N. Wandrekar.

The voters of the District are expected to vote for Congress candidates only even if they are not approached individually.

National Week Programme Carried Out Successfully

The Secretary of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, writes:—

The National Week Programme was successfully and effectively carried out in all the important centres of the Ward. Everywhere a great enthusiasm, new vigour and awakening was demonstrably visible.

Six public meetings were held at various centres, viz., (1) Dharavi, (2) Mahim, (3) Dadar, (4) Sayani Road, (5) DeLisle Road and (6) Worli. Amongst those who addressed these meetings were the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister, Local Self-Government,

SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

A summer school of Physical Training is being conducted in May every year on the seashore of Juhu by Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. It will work this year from 1st May to 31st May as usual.

The School admits for training males of all castes and creeds, not under 12 years of age.

The fee, payable in advance is Rs. 30/- including lodging and boarding.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the organiser Mr. Raghunath. P. Shastri, c/o Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz, before 28th of April, 1938, accompanied by Rs. 5/- only as deposit.

Satisfactory arrangement for lodging and boarding are made.

Training is imparted in Jiu-jitsu, Boxing, Dand-Bethaks, Lathi, Bhala, Clubs, Bars, Fencing, Wrestling, Yogic Vyayama, Skipping, Scouting, Physiology, First Aid, etc.

There are occasional lectures on Physiology, Hygiene, Bee Culture, Economics, Everyday Science, Radio, etc.

Copies of prospectus and application forms will be sent free on application to the organiser.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

(Continued from page 6)

with gold stars, who acts for the films.

A Scandalous Fraud.

The reaction of the Labour and Trade Union movement to its demands for "co-operation" is surprising and startling the Government.

Faced with the demands of the engineers and the sort of questions put to it by the Trades Union Congress leaders when they saw Lord Halifax, the Government is making a strenuous effort to put over on the Labour movement what is described as a most scandalous fraud.

In a nutshell, what the Foreign Office and the rest of the Government are trying to tell trade union and Labour Party leaders is this:—

"It is too late to do anything about Spain. The war is as good as over. Owing to Mr. Chamberlain's cleverness, the Italians are going to promise us nicely to get out of the country afterwards. But we are quite a good deal worried about the German administrators, technicians, secret police, etc., who seem to have got a tremendous hold on Franco in Spain.

"Unfortunately there is nothing we can do about helping the Spanish Government to turn out these invaders, but as they will then partially control Spain that will make Hitler very strong indeed.

"So what you must do if you are against Hitler is not as you might think, to demand aid for the Spanish Government, but instead accept any 'sacrifices' we and the armament manufacturers choose to ask of you—so that we shall be strong against Hitler."

Whether there are any trade union or Labour leaders who have been impressed by such stuff one does not know.

Talking to Hitler.

The fact is that at the very moment when Chamberlain and Halifax are putting out to the Labour movement stories about their "hostility" to Hitler—Chamberlain made quite a speech about that when he saw the T.U.C. for the first time a fortnight ago—the Chamberlain Government is discussing with the Cliveden Set how to reopen negotiations with Hitler and emissaries are frequently passing to and fro between London and Berlin and Berchtesgaden.

Worthless Promise.

The Italian 'promise' to withdraw from Spain is not worth the paper it is going to be written on—and its sole value is to give a political card to Mr. Chamberlain, who staked the reputation of his Government on "bringing off" some sort of agreement with Mussolini.

Since both these facts are obvious to everyone, Lord Halifax then falls back on the grossest deception of all: the suggestion that it "is all over" in Spain and that it is "too late" to help the Spanish Government.

The British Government has been telling Labour leaders that at fairly regular intervals since the advance of Franco to the edge of Madrid in November, 1936.

They have certainly been frequently successful in spreading defeatism among important elements of the leadership of the Labour movement which is the reason why they are attempting to bring off the same coup now.

Startling Allegations

Allegations that fortifications on both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar had recently been intensified were made in the House of Lords by Lord Faringdon.

He claimed that he had received information from the most reliable and authoritative sources that there had been recent reinforcements of guns of German origin in Spain and Morocco.

"It seems to me sinister," he said, "that at a time when one would have thought that the Fascist forces in Spain would be concentrating all their resources, wealth and material, on the battle fronts, they are, or somebody acting for them, taking so much pains to fortify this extremely vital passage through the Straits of Gibraltar."

The construction of these batteries of very heavy artillery in position so vital to ourselves seemed to reinforce the many warnings and add to the fears which had been expressed as to the dangers which would follow the success of the Fascist invasion of Spain.

These guns could command the Straits and make it impossible for shipping to pass through, and could render the harbour of Gibraltar valueless for naval purposes.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Under-Secretary for War, replied:

"I am not aware of any alteration in the situation since these statements were made which would justify a change of attitude on the part of the Government.

"It would appear to be possible that Lord Faringdon has access to details which do not precisely accord with the information in possession of the Government. I should be very grateful, therefore, if he would place me in possession of the reports from which his information is derived, and I would be very happy to look further into the matter."

Not "Comfortable"

Lord Faringdon retorted that he could not feel as comfortable as the Government did in this matter.

He had reason to believe, on the authority of a very well-placed informant who had recently returned from Salamanca, that the Government's faith in the Italian assurances that Italy had no intention of taking any political, economic or territorial advantage from the presence of their forces in Spain was not shared by the Franco authorities.

Lord Faringdon gave specific instances of guns, either of German origin or erected by German engineers, along the Spanish coast and at Ceuta, and between Tetuan and the International Zone at Tangiers.

He gave other instances at Cadiz, while in the lighthouse at San Sebastian, he said, two batteries were mounted.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 12

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd	0 4 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 8 0
Turner and Newall	4 2 0
Associated Elec Industries	1 19 0
Attock Oil	1 11 3
Barsi Light Railway	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord	1 19 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 3 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 5 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 23.25
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 9
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 0 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 19 0
International Rly of C America	dol 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 4 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 13 0
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 3 4½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 9.25
American Radiator	dol 13.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 38.75
American Can Company	dol 85.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 26.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 16 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 2 9
Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ltd	0 6 3
Mawchi Mines Ltd	2 1 9
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0 13 0
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	XD 0 18 9
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 0
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 0 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 2.65 p.c. p.a.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 14

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers 25/1 1/2

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug sellers 25/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 14

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£92 1/2
National Bank of India	£39 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 8.98 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees 3.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 58 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 219 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-4-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

The Depressed Class Education League's Night School was closed to-day in honour of the memory of the late Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee who took keen interest in the welfare of the Depressed Classes.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Market Quiet With Absence Of Trade Demand

SILVER INACTIVE AND GOLD STEADY

Restricted Turnover In Securities

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Bombay, April 14.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Owing to the approach of the Easter Holidays and in the absence of demand from trade, day-to-day loans, which were quoted at 1-1/4 per cent. at the opening, were available at 3/4 per cent. The total applications for this week's Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 3,95,00,000 of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-8-3 per cent. per annum. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores. Term money rates were unchanged at 1-3/4 per cent. for 3 to 6 months and 1-1/2 per cent. for 12 months.

GILT-EDGED.

Gilt-edged ruled steady throughout the period under report, but the turnover was restricted. That the market had regained confidence was apparent from the fact that irredeemable and long-dated securities were in demand, while short-dated scrips were inclined to be offered. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, after opening at Rs. 98-8, advanced to Rs. 98-13 early in the week, closing at Rs. 98-12, while 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock in the London market advanced steadily from the opening level of £91-1/2 to £92-3/8 at the close 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was marked a fraction up from Rs. 100-7 to Rs. 100-8, 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan from Rs. 102-12 to Rs. 102-14 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan from Rs. 119-4 to 119-8. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds kept unchanged throughout at Rs. 103, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-4, while 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 improved from Rs. 106-2 to Rs. 106-7 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan from Rs. 106-15 to Rs. 107-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was marked up at Rs. 114-14, while 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan changed hands at Rs. 103-14. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan was quoted at Rs. 118-6 and 5 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 101-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was in the doldrums during the major part of the week, but towards the close, the market collapsed following the announcement by the Reserve Bank of India in their weekly Press Communique dated April 12 that they had accepted sterling tenders for £10,000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. as against their usual rate of 1s. 6-1/8d. The Reserve Bank have changed their buying rate for sterling from 1s. 6-1/8d. to 1s. 6-3/32d. after a lapse of about three years. The change seems justifiable on the ground that the buying rate of the market has been 1s. 6-1/8d. practically throughout the current export season.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, inflationary talks in America were responsible for steadier sterling. The sterling/dollar cross-rate, after opening at 496.18 cents, gradually advanced and closed at 497.75 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars kept unchanged around 0.61 cents all through the week, but narrowed slightly at the end to 0.58 cents. The sterling/franc rate, opening at frs. 160,50, advanced briskly to frs. 162.25 following the resignation of the French Cabinet. Later, however, on the formation of a new Cabinet by M. Daladier and the unexpected support accorded to the new Government, the rate 4.650, widened to frs. 4.930 on Monday. At the close, the rate further appreciated to frs. 158.06 on reports that the Daladier Ministry had obtained plenary powers to deal with outstanding financial problems from the Chamber by an overwhelming majority. The discount on three months' forward francs, opening at frs. 4.650, widened to frs. 4.930 on Saturday, but narrowed and closed at frs. 3.060. The guilder was steady during the period under report, the rate fluctuating narrowly between 8.96-5/8 and 8.95-15/16, while the belga, after ruling fairly steady around 29.48-1/4, cheapened at the end to 29.56-1/4 following selling pressure. The Italian lira moved between 94.65 and 94.28.

GOLD.

Gold ruled steady throughout the week and a comparative scarcity of spot supplies was evident from the fact that ready gold was quoted at a premium of 6 pies over end of April settlement and 2 annas 6 pies over May settlement. The quotation for spot, after opening at Rs. 34-15, advanced to Rs. 34-15-9 on Saturday, and after temporarily declining to Rs. 34-14-6 mid-week, shot up to Rs. 35-0-6 towards the close following the weakness of the sterling/rupee exchange. The London price of the metal, after opening at 140s. 1/2d., advanced to 140s. 1-1/2d. early in the week, but gradually declined to 139s. 10d. at the end in sympathy with the sterling/dollar cross-rate. Gold valued at seven hundred thousand dollars was engaged for shipment from London to New York. Sovereigns were in good demand locally and the quotation consequently improved from Rs. 22-12-3 to Rs. 22-13-6 both for spot and forward. Stocks of gold on hand are estimated at about 75,000 tolas, while arrivals from upcountry continue to be good at about 20,000 tolas a day. The average daily offtake is unchanged at 1,000 tolas. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 68,790 in gold bullion and coins, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Strathmore" is valued at Rs. 21.05 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-14-6 for spot, Rs. 35-0-0 and Rs. 34-14-0 for end of April settlement and Rs. 34-14-0 and Rs. 34-12 for May settlement.

SILVER.

Silver was comparatively inactive during the week and the turnover was restricted. Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 48-11, advanced to Rs. 49-2-6 early in the week on steadier advices from London, but declined to Rs. 48-6-6 mid-week on rumours that the Mexican mined silver was being sold in the London market. On the rumours being unconfirmed and on weaker sterling/rupee exchange, the rate again advanced to Rs. 49-2, closing a shade easier on profit-taking at Rs. 48-13-0. Continued good upcountry demand for spot silver was responsible for a premium of 6 pies on spot as against End of April settlement and 2 annas 6 pies as against May settlement. The London price of the metal was on the decline in the beginning of the week, the quotation for spot declining from 19-1/8d. to 18-3/4d., but later improved slightly to 18-7/8d. The quotation for two months' forward delivery ranged between 18-3/4d. and 18-7/16d. Stock on hand are estimated at about 2,500 bars, while the average daily offtake is some 165 bars. Silver coins valued at Rs. 34,889 were imported during the week. To-day's arrivals are worth £3,800, while silver to the tune of £11,800 is "en route" to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 49-2-6 and Rs. 48-6-6 for spot, Rs. 49-2 and Rs. 48-6 for End of April settlement and Rs. 49-1 and Rs. 48-5 for May settlement.

SHARES.

The local stock market, after opening steady, declined mid-week but only with a decreasing turnover, with the result that the market rallied towards the close on bear-covering and buying by jobbers who were anxious to even their books before the incidence of the Easter Holidays.

In the steel section, Tata Iron Defds., after touching Rs. 1,025 at the start, lost well nigh 60 points to Rs. 967-8, but improved at the close of Rs. 1,017-8; Ordys. likewise fell from Rs. 234 to Rs. 224-8, but closed better at Rs. 233. In the cotton mill section, Bombay Dyeings were down to Rs. 820 earlier in the week, rallying at the close to Rs. 853-12; Centuries shed over 14 points from Rs. 247-8 to Rs. 233-12 mid-week, but at the end staged a good recovery to Rs. 247-8 again, Central Indias were weak at the beginning of the week at Rs. 231-14, but later found good support at hardening rates, the quotation persistently mounting up to Rs. 239-6; Colaba Lands, after declining from Rs. 160xd.-to Rs. 150-10xd, closed better at Rs. 155-10, while Kohinoors touched Rs. 261-4 on Saturday, but were fairly steady at Rs. 271-4 at the finish. In the Hydro-electric section, Andhra Valleys were traded in at Rs. 1.425, while Bombay Trams were fairly well maintained around Rs. 126-5. Tata Hydros showed little or no change at Rs. 146-14, while Powers moved between Rs. 1,362-8 and Rs. 1,337-8. Amongst Banks and Railways, Bank of India declined from Rs. 139 to Rs. 137-8 and Central Banks from Rs. 31xd to Rs. 30-6xd. The downward trend in the quotation for Imperial Bank Fully Paids also continued this week, the price further losing 10 points from the opening level of Rs. 1,547-8 to Rs. 1,537-8 at the end, while Partly Paids kept unchanged around Rs. 381-14. Reserve Bank were steady around Rs. 117-4. In the miscellaneous section, Associated Cements after touching Rs. 118-8 mid-week, scored a good rally at the close to Rs. 121-4, while Belapurs moved between Rs. 159-6 and Rs. 155. Bombay Burmas changed hands at Rs. 531-4, but improved at the end to Rs. 550, while Scindia Steams were offered at Rs. 17-14, recovering at the close to Rs. 18-4.

CALCUTTA.

On the Calcutta Stock exchange, the price of forward hessians improved persistently from Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-11 at the end, while jute shares ruled dull throughout the week, but closed steady.

DECLINE IN SUGAR PRICES

Weak Holders Anxious To Sell

Bombay, April 13

Java sugar. As already reported there are no stocks of Java Sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions as a result of unfavourable reports from foreign markets especially lower offers from Java and pressure of sales by weak holders, local market has continued to remain dull and depressed and prices on the whole have recorded a further sharp decline of about 4 annas per cwt. As usual in declining markets buyers have been very scarce and do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases even at present low prices quoted by the sellers. Confidence is apparently lacking in the present level of prices mainly on account of continued decline in foreign markets with hardly any signs of revival in immediate future. During the week no direct business was placed in the market as secondhand quotations received from Java were higher by about 2 annas per cwt. Locally there was limited turnover amongst dealers and outsiders and at the close tone of the market was uncertain.

INDIAN SUGARS

Market continued to remain quiet with a decline of about 1 to 2 annas in ready as arrivals were heavy while demand was not satisfactory. Owing to heavy arrivals the dealers were compelled to store major portion of their holdings either in Bond or Godowns in absence of buyers. In forward there was no buying interest as Syndicate limits were practically unchanged but on the contrary some of the weakholders were anxious to clear their holdings even at a small loss as they had made large purchases prior to the Syndicate meeting in anticipation of the increase in Syndicate limits. Cawnpore market was reported quiet with prices unchanged but undertone was reported to be rather weak as owing to no change in Syndicate prices there was no enthusiasm to buy anything at present level of prices. Arrivals during the week were estimated at about 2500 tons and stocks 6200 tons as against 1500 and 12800 tons at the same time last year. At the close tone of the market was quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was a sharp decline of 7 to 8 points in all positions while on the London Terminal market there was a decline of 1 1/4 to 2 d. per cwt. According to the latest report from London, Terminal market is likely to remain dull till the result of the International Council Meeting which is likely to meet in London on 27th instant. Java market was reported dull and it was reported that second hands were willing to consider business at about 1.75 to 2 Glds below the official limit of the 'Nivas' which is understood to be Glds 7/- for India. The cause of the recent sharp decline in Java prices is attributed to unsatisfactory position as regards shipments to the Far East and general Trade depression.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is no change in position of Java sugar and as such there is no interest. As regards Indian sugars markets were active especially Calcutta market and it was reported large business was done in Indian sugars at syndicate limits prior to the Syndicate Meeting in anticipation of the increases in Syndicate limits. At the close however, market was rather easier with a small decline in prices as there was no change in Syndicate prices and naturally therefore buying interest has practically ceased.

GENERAL

The tendency of the market for Java sugar is decidedly weak and will mainly depend on the movement of the Java market especially in view of the recent heavy fall in prices in the principal centres with the uncertainty accentuated as to outcome of the result of the next meeting of the International Sugar Council on 27th instant. Raws went down to .87 cents for the New York No. 4 contract and down to shi 4/9 C. I. F. in London. Under the circumstances it would be advisable to await fresh developments before entering into further business.

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 14
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 6 1/8

LONDON SILVER
London, April 14
Spot 18 15/16
Forward 18 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, April 14
Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-8

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 14
Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 7/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market rallied sharply after President's message to Congress which was construed as inflationary. Have a favourable opinion in the long run but would buy on weak spots only.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: In favour of buying December New York selling January Liverpool at present difference of about 157 points cover exchange Government loan support American market whereas heavy stocks poor demand hedge pressure outsiders likely depress Liverpool.

New York: Market advanced on trade buying we expect near months to weaken relative to distants

Presidents recommendation desterilize large quantity gold consider bullish if approved by Congress.

President wants Three billion for recovery fund.

President speech outlining administration spending and credit expansion programme involving Five billion dollars had strong sentimental effect on

ALL LEADING MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, April 15.

All the leading markets remained closed to-day being the holiday for Good Friday.

All foreign markets were closed.

all markets. Prices may be carried higher only inflationary implications contained in this programme but growing opposition in Congress against such spending policy may prevent its full execution.

Commodities aggressive speculative demand following. Roosevelt suggestions Congress likely carry further.

Small trade price fixing early speculative local buying offerings light.

Commission houses buying and shorts covering due to inflation implications of president's recovery message foreign buying of March believed to be against sales of Broach in Bombay Holiday tomorrow and day after.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 14

May	8.92
July	8.96
October	9.05
December	9.09
January	9.11
March	9.17
Middling Spot	8.98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 14

May	9.04
July	9.08
October	9.17
Middling Spot	9.14

NEW YORK
New York, April 14

11-00 A. M RANGES—	
May	8.70
July	8.77
October	8.86
NOON CALL—	
May	8.70
July	8.76
October	8.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 14

April	4.75
May	4.78
June	4.83
July	4.88
August	4.91
September	4.95
October	4.99
November	5.01
December	5.03
January	5.05
February	5.07
March	5.10
Middling Spot	4.89
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.75
October	4.95

LONDON SEEDS
London, April 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£12-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£13-6-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£11-12-6

LONDON PRODUCE
London, April 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
April May sellers	36/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
April May sellers	37/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels	
April sellers	33/9

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 14

T T London on:—	
New York	4.98.75
Paris	158.12
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.00 7/8
Amsterdam	8.96 31/32
Brussels	29.59 1/2
Milan	94.66
Berne	21.66 1/2
Prague	143.00

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, April 14

	This week £
Total bullion	327,200,000
Public deposits	17,700,000
(a) Other deposits	139,900,000
Government securities	116,100,000
(b) Other securities	29,200,000
Notes and coin	30,000,000
Notes in circulation	497,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	19.01 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	104,000,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	9,600,000
Total deposits	157,600,000
Total securities	145,300,000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 15

Yesterday London market was weak but on good American advices, the local market was quiet with moderate turnover.

The local silver prices opened at Rs. 49/2 and advanced to Rs. 49/6 on general buying but declined to Rs. 49/4 on realising. Dollar sterling was quoted at 4.94.75. Exchange rate was 158.12. Gold prices remained quietly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotation were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 15 0
Chaitra	34 15 3
Vaishakh	34 13 3

SILVER

Ready	49 6 0
Chaitra	49 5 0
Vaishakh	49 3 0

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Severe Fall In Prices

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report dated London April 6:—

In our report last week we were able to indicate that after a severe fall prices were rather steadier. The better tone continued until Monday. The opening on Monday was steady to firm but an easier tone was in evidence towards the close while yesterday the market was dull and easier. This morning following a sharp recovery on the Singapore market the tone here is firm and prices have rather more than recovered yesterday's fall.

The lowest price at which business was done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 1/4d. done on Thursday and the highest 5 5/8d. done on Saturday and again on Monday. Although no business was reported in Spot Rubber at under 5 1/4d. business was done on Thursday in April, May and June delivery at 5 1/16d. and in October December at 5 3/16d. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 5 7/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show a rise of 1/16d. per lb. all round.

The Singapore market has been a source of weakness during the past seven days. There have been two failures there, one being a Japanese house of considerable importance who were reported to be large holders of Rubber.

The New York Stock Exchange has on the whole been rather steadier although irregular, a considerable rise towards the end of last week being followed by irregularity on Monday with some groups slightly better but others, particularly Steels, showing a considerable fall. Yesterday a better tone was in evidence again, a large number of stocks showing modest rises at the close.

The general situation in Europe is perhaps not quite so disturbed as it has recently been but still gives ample cause for anxiety, while in France Monsieur Blum's Cabinet seems to be in a precarious position.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

It is generally believed on the market that the Committee when they issued their astonishing announcement on 29th March held the view that the market might perhaps be disappointed and that prices might fall slightly, say 1/4d. or at the most 1/2d. per lb. On Tuesday morning before the decision was known business was doing in April delivery at 6 5/16d. and in October December delivery at 6 1/2d. By Thursday the prices for these two positions had fallen to 5 1/16d. and 5 3/16d., a fall of 1 1/4d. per lb. or very nearly 20 per cent. Although there has been some recovery from the bottom the market is still in a nervous condition.

The Committee appear to have failed altogether to take into account general World conditions and the widespread depression existing in most Markets, nor do they appear to have been able to realise the difficulties likely to be created for the market by a further accumulation of stocks on top of the existing ones which in view of the reduced rate of consumption in the U. S. A. are already too heavy.

We have said it before and we are not optimistic enough to think that repeating it will do any good but what the Committee really appear to require is a small consultative panel consisting of members of the Rubber Trade who are in daily and hourly touch with market conditions. Market estimates of consumption for the past nine months have certainly been much nearer reality than those which the Committee appear to have accepted from the Advisory Panel of Manufacturers.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The Malayan Information Agency has published the figures of shipments from Malaya for the month of March. Gross shipments amount to 49,197 tons and imports to 15,813 tons. Deducting imports from the gross exports one arrives a ta figure of 33,384 tons as the net shipments of Malayan produce.

The official estimate of the amount of dry Rubber exported from the regulated area in Malaya under the Scheme is 35,500 tons. As this is over 2,000 tons in excess of the calculated exports of Malayan produce it probably means that port stocks,—outside the regulated area,—will show an increase of approximately this amount when the figures are published in due course.

Of the gross exports 9,434 tons (February 9,221 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 17,485 tons (20,422 tons) go to the U. S. A., 12,452 tons (13,392 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 3,681 tons (1,141 tons) to British Possessions, 5,346 tons (4,337 tons) to Japan and 799 tons (386 tons) to other destinations.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Exports from Ceylon (Own Rubber) for the month of March totalled 3,803 tons against 5,193 tons in February and 5,222 tons in January. Total shipments from Ceylon for the first quarter of the year work out at 14,218 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 14,438 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 14

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

MENACE OF JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPETITION

Capture Of Inter-Empire Trade

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. W. A. Souter, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom yesterday, uttered a warning with regard to Japanese competition on Empire routes.

Speaking at the Hall of the Leather-sellers' Company, London, E.C., Mr. Souter said: "The decline in quantity of British shipping is a problem of national concern even in peace-time, and a problem which determines national existence in time of war."

Mr. Souter said that to-day the effective United Kingdom tonnage available for the carriage of food, raw materials, and troops in the event of war, omitting sailing-ships, tankers, and non-trading vessels, was only 14,000,000 compared with 17,500,000 tons in 1914. The decline in numbers of vessels owned in the United Kingdom was even more striking than the decline in total tonnage. In June, 1914, we owned 8,587 steam and motor vessels, but in June, 1937, this had fallen to 6,903.

"Japanese lines have already succeeded in capturing from 60 to 90 per cent. of certain important inter-Empire trades," Mr. Souter continued, "and unless the Imperial Shipping Committee can find some means of counteracting this, and the Governments of the Empire are prepared to act promptly on their advice, there is every reason to suppose that British shipping will ultimately be driven completely out of such trades.

"It is a very serious thing to contemplate the possibility of vital links of our Empire being in the hands of foreign nations. Such nations are clearly determined to continue their policy of heavy subsidisation regardless of cost in an endeavour to make themselves self-sufficient on the seas and to capture the goodwill of vital trade routes."

Vital problems of defence upon which the industry as a whole should be consulted included the diversion of traffic to west coast ports in time of war; the effect of the decline in the number of our ships, and particularly tramp ships, and their carrying capacity on our national economy in war-time; and the question of a possible further decline.

THE VAN ZEALAND REPORT

A resolution proposed by Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, chairman of the Union Castle Line, who was elected vice-president of the Chamber, was unanimously carried. It endorsed the findings of M. Van Zealand given as the result of the recent inquiry made by him at the instance of Great Britain and France, and added: "This meeting in particular trusts that the negotiations for the political appeasement of the European situation in which the British Government is engaged will take full account of the necessity for economic appeasement as an essential condition of lasting peace."

Mr. Gibb said the forward urge of economic forces, though not arrested, was undoubtedly impeded by the continuance of trade restrictions. If these could be reduced a much larger volume of trade would be liberated to increase the world's wealth, and every nation would benefit.

Sir Douglas Thomson, seconding, referred to the British negotiations with Italy and the United States, and said: "It is to be hoped that the declared intention of the Government to effect a settlement with Germany is only postponed and before long those calmer counsels, of which the Prime Minister has appeared the embodiment, will prevail to resume the task. Recent events have certainly made economic understanding with Germany more necessary rather than less."

THE COAL BILL.

A resolution put forward by Mr. J. P. Maclay, M.P., Glasgow, stated: "That this meeting will welcome every effective effort to produce and market coal more efficiently and economically, believing that the ability of the shipping industry to use coal as fuel and its opportunity to carry coal as cargo must depend upon the extent to which the coal trade is successful."

Mr. Maclay said one of the chief criticisms which they offered of the Coal Bill was the lack of satisfactory safeguards and the fact that a number of the safeguards were not made statutory but were given only as assurances by the coal trade. He urged that the Chamber should continue to press the Government to make all the necessary safeguards statutory.

Mr. R. S. Dalgliesh (Newcastle) described the resolution as "pious," and as an alternative proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "pass an Act of Parliament to decontrol bunker coal in order to assist shipping and to induce shipowners to burn engines to burn coal."

After further discussion it was decided to alter the last part of the original resolution to read: "Emphasising that the ability of the shipping industry to use coal as fuel and its opportunity to carry coal as cargo must depend upon the extent to which the coal trade has regard to the needs of shipping." In this revised form the resolution was unanimously carried.

YARN MARKET DULL AND INACTIVE

Absence Of Confidence

Bombay, April 13.

The local yarn market has remained dull and inactive throughout the whole past week and fluctuations have been very narrow in almost all kinds of yarns. In case of Indian yarns, prices have been merely nominal particularly in coarse and medium counts where demand has been consistently absent for the last several weeks and although dealers are inclined to clear their stocks even at lower prices they have not been able to do so in the absence of any satisfactory buying from the consuming districts. As regards medium counts demand has been very fair and a few small lots have been placed for the Export markets. As regards fine counts 40s and upwards there has been some moderate demand from consuming districts and prices have been maintained mostly due to the labour strike continuing in one of the largest groups of mills in Southern India; but for that factor prices in fine counts also would have seriously declined. Reports from all important districts are not at all reassuring and dealers have been continuously hoping against hopes for improvement in demand after the New Year in several Indian consuming centres. As for Export markets demand continues very moderate and scattered business is being reported. Cotton market has shown some slight improvement during the week by way of reaction. On the whole the future tendency of Indian yarns is still uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no special change to report in this class of yarns and owing to uncertainty no forward business of importance has been done during the week under review. Manchester spinners are yet adopting a firm attitude and are not inclined to make any substantial reduction in their prices which are comparatively much higher.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices are almost unchanged during the week with a slightly easy undertone at the close. Demand from consuming centres continues to remain very irregular and stocks in the local market have been increasing particularly in Mercerised yarns. In case of grey single and two-fold yarns stocks are small and prices have therefore been maintained. Arrivals are also moderate and some scarcity is being felt in certain types and qualities. Speculative turnover in Mercerised yarns has considerably fallen off on account of lack of confidence in the present level of prices. Fresh forward business with Japan is very limited owing to firmer attitude adopted by Spinners. Exchange has been some-what steadier whereas Sampin have been fluctuating in sympathy with cotton.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Official prices of Italian yarns remain unchanged during the week. There has been some further business for forward deliveries in Italian yarns particularly in low grade yarns owing to comparatively cheap and attractive prices. In case of Japanese yarns prices have been maintained but offtake continues very moderate probably due to fears of large arrivals of Italian yarns in the next few weeks. The Japanese Spinners on the other hand have been quoting firmer prices and no forward business of importance has therefore been possible during the week. Reports from consuming districts continue to remain satisfactory and it is expected that on account of the present cheap and attractive level of prices consumption in artificial silk yarns will improve in the next few days. Stocks in the local market as well as in the consuming districts are gradually declining and arrivals from Japan are now very limited. The future tendency is hopeful.

LOCAL YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been very limited on account of absence of confidence in the present level of prices and also due to continued slack demand from consuming districts. Fresh sales by our mills have been practically nil owing to more than sufficient stocks with the local merchants. Cloth markets are also reported inactive. Future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

Ahmedabad Share Bazar

(From Our Correspondent.)
Ahmedabad, April 15

The following are the closing quotations of the share bazar of the 15th: Calico 700; Gujarat Cotton 24/6; Jubilee 225; Motilal Hirabhai 55; Marsden 116/4; Monogram 68/2.

COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGY

"BEATING ANY FORWARD MARKET" is no longer the dream of a TRADER. J. Shah of Universal Cotton Forecast has made that dream come true. To-day Mr. Shah is looked upon as the leading COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGER. His reports on any Forward Market has received flattering comments from all sides.

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Your correspondence is invited. Remit and address.
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Telegrams: "Kaumudi."

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JOSHI HINDU
LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp Muiji Jetha Market
Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938

Mahatmaji Meets The Viceroy

"90-Minute Talk Of Very Cordial Character"

"Renewing Acquaintance"—Before Departure Of H. E. To Simla

COMMUNIQUE GIVES BARE ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERVIEW

NEW DELHI: April 15.

MAHATMA GANDHI HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY, LASTING OVER AN HOUR AND A HALF.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Private Secretary, entered the Viceroy's House at 11 a.m. and came out at 12-45 p.m.

At the conclusion of the interview the following Communique was issued:—

"Towards the end of March His Excellency the Viceroy wrote to Mahatma Gandhi to say that it would give him pleasure to renew their acquaintance before His Excellency moved to Simla and to suggest that it might be convenient for Mahatmaji to pay him a visit if he could pass through Delhi on his way from Calcutta. His Excellency added that he had no special business to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi, but would welcome an opportunity of seeing him again."

Mahatma Gandhi replied that he had pleasure in accepting His Excellency's invitation and the interview took place this morning.

THE MEETING, WHICH WAS OF A VERY CORDIAL CHARACTER, DEALT WITH GENERAL TOPICS AND LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF.—A. P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR WARDHA

But Doctors Advise Him Against Staying There

NEW DELHI: April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi is going to Wardha this evening, but he has been advised against spending the summer there, as the dry heat of the place would not suit him. Doctors have suggested a cool place by the sea, Juhu where he stayed some time last year with great benefit to his health, has been considered, but an even better place is regarded as desirable. He himself, however, has not yet made up his mind.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Private Secretary, will not accompany Gandhiji on his journey from Delhi to Wardha. Mr. Desai is going on a visit to the Frontier at Dr. Khan Saheb's invitation.—A.P.

GANDHIJI MEETS VICEROY

Hundred Minutes Talk Covers Wide Field

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mr Gandhi was in the best of spirits this morning when he interviewed the Viceroy

It is understood that the hundred minutes conversation covered a very wide field.

Mr. Gandhi was in his usual dress.—A.P.

GOVERNOR INTERFERES WITH RELEASE OF HANSRAJ?

Extraordinary Misuse Of Power, Says Jairamdas

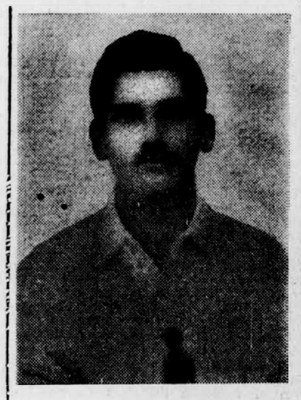
KARACHI, April 15.

Delay in the release of Hansraj "Wireless" has been caused, the "Hindu" explains, owing to an objection raised by the Governor of Sind though the new Ministry has decided to release him long ago.

The question has been referred, it adds, to the Government of India.

Interviewed in this connection Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said:—

"If the Ministry is prepared to order Hansraj's release and the Governor and the Viceroy create any difficulty, it will be an extraordinary misuse of powers. It will be a precedent of interference which the Legislature and the electorate in Sind should resist".—United Press.



Mr. L. V. Bhave, prominent leader of Thana youths, has been selected by Congress to contest Thana District Local Board election from Thana Mahal.

Munshi At Hubli

Criminal Tribes Settlement Visited

BELGAUM, April 15.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, with other members of the Criminal Tribes Act Inquiry Committee arrived here and was received at the station by Mr. Dracup, Collector and Mr Gangadharrao Deshpande.

In the market place at the unfurling of the Congress flag Mr. Munshi and Dr. Antrolikar, M.L.A., addressed a large gathering. Mr. Munshi and the members of the Committee then inspected the criminal settlement here and examined Mr. M. R. Bade, Manager of the settlement.

Mr. Munshi is going to Hubli to-day, but has cancelled the remainder of his tour, and returns to Bombay immediately. He will not therefore visit Sholapur or attend the Poona District Peasants Conference on Sunday.—A. P.

Special Session Of Muslim League

Subhas To See Jinnah Next Week?

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A Special Session of the All-India Muslim League will be held here to-morrow under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

It is understood that various issues pertaining to Muslim solidarity in different provinces, particularly in Bengal and Assam will be decided upon at the session.

It is not unlikely that a meeting between Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be arranged early next week when an informal exchange of views about a settlement of the communal problem may take place.

In view of the fact that the Working Committee is going to meet again very soon, at which the communal problem is expected to loom large, it is felt this informal meeting between the Congress President and Mr. Jinnah will clarify points of difference as well as points of contact between the Congress and the Muslim League, as far as this most important question is concerned.—United Press.

'FLAG SATYAGRAHA DAY' IN MYSORE

SHIVAPUR (Mysore), April 14.

Contrary to expectations, the flag hoisting ceremony this morning went off peacefully.

The flag staff, at which Mr. Siddalingiah, the original President of the Mysore Congress Convention, and others were arrested, was dismantled by the Reception Committee yesterday and the ceremony took place this morning at the Delegates' Quarters.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gownda, Acting President of the Convention, hoisted the flag. The police did not interfere.

The Mysore State Congress Working Committee have decided to observe April 18th as the "Flag Satyagraha Day" throughout the State.

A small shed has been erected near the new flag staff and several volunteers and some leaders, with Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, will stay there. They will continue to hoist the flag every morning till the expiry of the order issued by the District Magistrate of Mysore, prohibiting the hoisting of the Congress flag.—United Press.

Mrs. Parvati Shankar Karnik, President of Congress Swayamsevika Sangha of Thana, has been selected as Congress candidate for the seat reserved for woman of Thana Mahal on Thana District Local Board.

Riot Between Tenants And Zamindars

Zamindar's House Burnt: Conflicting Tales Of Origin

LUCKNOW, April 15.

News has been received from Sarhari and Biswa, two contiguous villages in Khalilabad Tehsil, District Basti, of a serious tenant-zamindar riot, wires the Basti correspondent of the "Leader".

The correspondent adds that according to one version tenants mustered strong, blowing bugles and waving tri-colour flags. They shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and yelled "Zamindars Murdabad". They set fire to the house of a Zamindar in the village Sarhari. It is alleged that on April 13 another batch of recalcitrant tenants inflicted serious injuries on a large number of Zamindars in Biswa.

According to another version the President of the District Congress Committee went on April 12 to Menhdawal to deliver a lecture at a place, a few miles away from the scene of occurrence. Tenants came and complained that a Zamindar had assembled men in his house in the village of Sarhari to assault tenants and loot them. The President of the Congress Committee immediately informed the Sub-Inspector of Police. It is alleged by tenants that the Zamindar set fire to their houses in the evening and mercilessly thrashed them. The District authorities rushed to the scene of occurrence. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood. The Zamindar's entire Khalyan is alleged to have been burnt down.—United Press.

Protest Against Compulsory Re-vaccination

"Vaccination Kills Or Injures Great Many People, Infants, Young Children & Adults"

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GILDER

A deputation of the Bombay Humanitarian League waited on the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay to protest against the introduction of the Bill for the enforcement of Compulsory Re-vaccination.

The Deputation was led by Mr. B. G. Horniman; the other Members being: Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, President of the League, Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, Mr. R. G. Jhaveri, Mr. L. K. Dalal, Mr. S. K. Dadachanji, Mr. S. M. Gadiali, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., and Mr. J. N. Mankar, Secretary of the League.

Mr. Horniman read the following Memorandum stating the case against Vaccination and Compulsory Re-Vaccination on behalf of the League:—

The proposal of the Corporation of Bombay that children who have been vaccinated in infancy, should be re-vaccinated when they reach their seventh year, has astonished those who have made a study of the question of small-pox and vaccination in India. It is in any case an admission that the Bombay Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1877 has failed in its objects.

The History of small-pox during the past hundred years provides a clear proof that it is a disease of poverty and insanitation and that vaccination makes no impression on the incidence of small-pox, where poverty, dirt and insanitation prevail.

Statistics from various countries were quoted in support.

No Regard To Vaccination

Small-pox pays no regard whatever to vaccination. For Mexico the practice of vaccination dates from Jenner's life time and compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination have been in force there since 1926. Its re-vaccination regulations require every inhabitant to be re-vaccinated every five years. Nevertheless from 1929-1932 there were 42,000 deaths from small-pox officially recorded in a population of 16,500,000.

Few populations are more vaccinated than that of British India. According to the official records, the following is the ration approximate) per thousand living of the population vaccinated and re-vaccinated:—

Year	Total.
1931-32	57.0
1932-33	76.0
1933-34	80.0
1934-35	85.0

Contrast those figures with these for England and Wales.

Year	Total.
1931-32	6.58
1932-33	6.21

These similar records for England and Wales for later years are not available, but the ratio would not exceed six per thousand. There are districts in India where the ration of vaccinations per thousand of the population, per annum, is far higher even than 85. Such records indicate the vast amount of vaccination performed in that country.

Example Of Madras

In the year 1932 the compulsory re-vaccination was introduced in the Madras Presidency. The total number of vaccination and re-vaccination performed there in 1931-32 was 21,05,837. In 1934-35, it had more than double and reached the enormous figure of 5,223,920. The people were promised the extinction of small-pox as the result of the compulsory re-vaccination, but the actual result was the quadrupling of the small-pox death-rate, which, in 1931 was 100 per million of the population (4,660 actual) and in 1934 was 400 per million (18,082 actual). This was the second highest rate in British India.

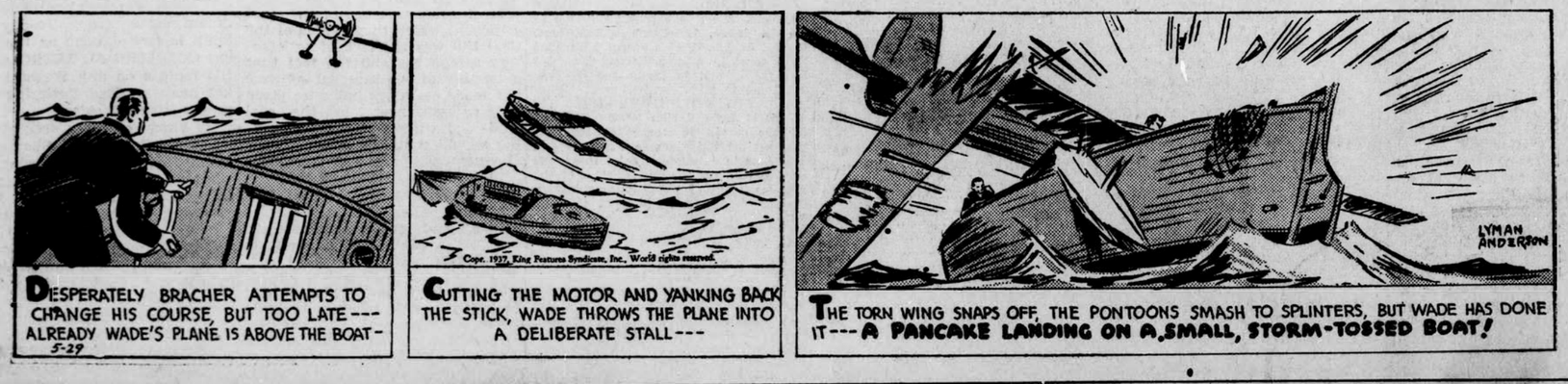
Failure Of Re-Vaccination

Just as compulsory re-vaccination laws and regulations how failed to stop this spread of small-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 5).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*


DESPERATELY BRACHER ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE HIS COURSE, BUT TOO LATE---
ALREADY WADE'S PLANE IS ABOVE THE BOAT-
5-29
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
CUTTING THE MOTOR AND YANKING BACK THE STICK, WADE THROWS THE PLANE INTO A DELIBERATE STALL---
THE TORN WING SNAPS OFF, THE PONTOONS SMASH TO SPLINTERS, BUT WADE HAS DONE IT--- A PANCAKE LANDING ON A SMALL, STORM-TOSSED BOAT!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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